# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,591 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1886.


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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | FRIDAY 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L MIRZAPORE | 3887 | 600 | R. Harvey | 29th Jan. |
| M VERONA | 3116 | 600 | M. de Horne | 5th Feb. |
| L CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 12th „ |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris | 19th „ |
| L GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 26th „ |
| M SIAM | 3011 | 500 | | 5th Mar. |
| L NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | T. J. Alderton | 12th „ |
| — MIRZAM | 2736 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 19th „ |
| L THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 26th „ |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3651 | 600 | E. Ashdown | 2nd April. |
| L PESHAWUR | 3301 | 600 | A. H. Monte | 9th „ |
| — ASSAM | 3133 | 500 | W. J. Nankee | 16th „ |
| L CLYDE | 4174 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 23rd „ |
| M MALWA | 2939 | 500 | G. W. Atkinson | 30th „ |
| L HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 7th May. |
| — GWALIOR | 2733 | 500 | P. Harris | 14th „ |
| L BURAT | 3142 | 550 | C. R. Edwards | 21st „ |
| | | | | TUESDAY |
| M CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | J. P. Hassall | 25th „ |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLYDE | 4174 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 5th Feb. |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 19th „ |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | G. Murray | 5th March. |
| RAVENNA | 3372 | 700 | S. F. Cole | 19th „ |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 25, 1886.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. |
|---|---|---|
| * 5th Feb. ..... "VERONA" | 3116 | 600 |
| 19th „ ..... "GWALIOR" | 2733 | 500 |
| * 5th Mar. ..... "SIAM" | 3011 | 500 |
| 19th „ ..... "NIZAM" | 2726 | 500 |
| * 2nd April ..... "AUSTRALIA" | 3654 | 600 |
| 16th „ ..... "ASSAM" | 3133 | 500 |
| * 30th „ ..... "MALWA" | 2959 | 500 |
| 14th May ..... "GWALIOR" | 2733 | 500 |
| 28th „ ..... "CATHAY" | 2983 | 500 |

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London vid Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class ..... Rs. 380.
Second Class ..... „ 270.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the steambooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will sail from Bombay:—

| | Tons. H.P. | |
|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 850 | 1st Feb. 1886 |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China) | 5,000 850 | 1st Mar. 1886 |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,00 850 | 1st April 1886 |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

### ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s. s. PERSIA ..... 3579 480 R. Hutchison ..... 26th Jan.
s. s. VICTORIA ... 3242 480 W. Russel ..... 13th Feb.
s. s. ASIA ..... 3350 480 J. Craig ..... 20th „
s. s. BELGRAVIA. 5000 500 J. C. Boothby ..... 6th Mar.
s. s. ARABIA ..... 3301 480 J. Laird ..... 20th „
s. s. BRITANNIA. 3069 480 F. Blight ..... 1st April.
s. s. CALIFORNIA 3116 480 W. S. Young ..... 10th „
s. s. NUBIA ..... 3353 480 T. G. Knox ..... 24th „
s. s. VICTORIA ... 3242 480 Wm. Russel ..... 15th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA. 5000 500 J. C. Boothby ..... 29th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, January 4, 1886. Agents.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

### HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

### KEMP & CO.'S
### VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

Is the most Effectual Destroyer of RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c.

DWELLINGS, Warehouses, Godowns, etc., however numerously infected, are cleared in a few nights, without danger to human life or domestic animals.

On Board Ship it is a great success. In bottles 12as. each; per dozen, Rs. 6.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### SPARKLING
### CHAMPAGNE CYDER.

FROM the Pure Juice of Apples, perfectly free from Alcohol and all other deleterious substances. It possesses invigorating, toning, and health-giving qualities, and is a delicious appetizer. The Sick, the Convalescent, and the Dyspeptic will find it a pleasant, agreeable, and health-imparting beverage.

Per dozen pints, Rs. 5-8.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 a.m. (unless detained by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

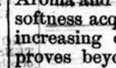
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1886. Agents.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.



MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, as the SOLELY APPOINTED PASSENGER AGENTS to the ROYAL BRITISH COMMISSION for the INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, are prepared to give quotations at THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES BY ALL LINES OF STEAMERS, and by all routes from all chief stations in India, either to London direct, or by any route through the European Continent.

Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son are prepared to arrange for any number or class of Native Indians, both for the journey and accommodation in Europe, in accordance with the special requirements of caste.

Mr. John M. Cook, Sole Managing Partner, is now in India, and will be glad to see personally by appointment or give replies to communications which may be addressed to

THOS. COOK & SON { Bombay, Rampart Row. / Calcutta, 10½ Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Thos. Cook and Son make no charge in any way to their patrons, and every traveller with T. C. and Son's tickets is entitled to the *free* use of their Offices and Assistants in all parts of the Globe, during the Exhibition. An Exchange, Reading, and Waiting Room will be opened in Old London Street, at which travellers can make appointments, find the Indian and Colonial papers, write letters, receive telegrams, &c. Telegraphic Registered Address, "TOURIST, London."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

A FAVOURITE Wine from the District of BORDEAUX. This Wine has been well established in public favour for many years. Its sales are the largest, and it is unquestionably the best value in the Indian Market.

Qts. Rs. 10 per doz. Pints Rs. 6 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### PETIT MEDOC CLARET

POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC | per doz., Rs. | 25 0 |
| TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC | „ „ | 30 0 |
| TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy | „ „ | 33 0 |
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use | „ „ | 34 0 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

### KEMP & CO.'S
### EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the Finest Highland Whiskies, being Mellow, Full-bodied, and containing a fine, rich Aroma and Flavour, combined with a softness acquired only by age. The increasing demand for this Whisky proves beyond dispute its superiority over most brands now in the market.

Per dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

### PHOTOGRAPHY
FOR AMATEURS.

BEGINNERS may readily acquire acquaintance with this beautiful art by practising with

KEMP'S FIFTY-RUPEE SET

of Apparatus, which comprises Camera, Baths, Printing-frame, Chemicals, &c., and is accompanied by Directions. They will thus, while turning out very satisfactory pictures, become familiar with the principles of the art, practised in careful manipulation, and capable of appreciating the merits of a larger and more perfect apparatus. The process is the Dry-plate process, in which there is no staining of fingers, and which is now attracting numerous lady amateurs.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

### KEMP AND CO.'S
### CIGARETTES.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Finest Turkish Yenidje Boxes of | 500 | ..... | 15 0 |
| Dubecs packets of | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| „ „ of | 50 | ..... | 2 0 |

RICHMOND CIGARETTES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opera Puffs packets of | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| Little Beauties „ „ | 10 | ..... | 0 6 |
| „ „ „ | 100 | ..... | 3 0 |
| Richmond Gem, half & half „ „ | 20 | ..... | 0 12 |
| „ „ „ | 500 | ..... | 15 0 |
| „ Straight cut „ „ | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| „ (Bontons) „ „ | 20 | ..... | 0 14 |
| „ mild „ „ | 20 | ..... | 0 12 |
| „ „ „ „ | 500 | ..... | 15 0 |
| Perfections „ „ | 10 | ..... | 0 6 |
| The Pet „ „ | 20 | ..... | 0 12 |
| „ „ „ | 500 | ..... | 24 0 |
| Napoleons „ „ | 10 | ..... | 0 8 |
| „ „ „ | 500 | ..... | 20 0 |

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

## MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 15 per dozen.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## SPECIAL SOCKS. "ALL NEW GOODS."
MODERATELY PRICED. FOR DRESS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAVY BALBRIGGAN. The very best quality, soft elastic and silky in appearance, handsomely embroidered, Red, White, Gold and Blue Side Clocks | per pair | Rs. | 3 12 |
| | 3 pairs | „ | 10 8 |
| CARDINAL, GRENET, and GENDARME. The BEST BALBRIGGAN now much worn | per pair | „ | 3 0 |
| | 3 pairs | „ | 8 8 |
| NAVY, MAROON, and CARDINAL CASHMERE, very soft and elastic. A bright Rich Sock | per pair | „ | 2 8 |
| | 3 pairs | „ | 7 0 |

12½ Per Cent. Discount—Per Value P. Post.

## HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE beg to announce the arrival of NEW and CHOICE GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for SEASON 1885-1886 and respectfully invite an early inspection.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

## ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

### GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE enable those to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 cash per V. P. P.'s special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

## ASQUITH LORD & WHITMORE,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS,
BOMBAY.

## FELT HATS, DRESS HATS.
## THORPE AND CO.,

WE have opened a large Consignment of the above, in all the LEADING SHAPES now Worn, made specially light for Indian Wear and of the Best Felt, warranted not to CHANGE colour.

### BLACK FELT HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stiff Felt, Round Medium Crown, the very best Felt made | Rs. 8 | 8 each. |
| Stiff Felt, Round High Crown, Superior Felt | 8 | 8 „ |
| Stiff Felt, Square Crown, a SPECIAL HAT for TALL MEN | 8 | 8 „ |
| Soft Clerical, Fine Felt | 8 | 8 „ |

### BROWN FELT HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stiff Felt Round Medium, Crown Best Felt, New Shade | Rs. 9 | 8 „ |
| Stiff Felt High Round Crown | 9 | 8 „ |

### DRAB FELT HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stiff Felt Medium Round Best Felt | Rs. 8 | 8 „ |
| Stiff Felt High Round Crown | 8 | 8 „ |
| Stiff Felt Square Crown | 9 | 8 „ |

### DRESS HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Black Silk Dress Hats, latest shape, Best Quality | Rs. 15 | 8 „ |
| Drab Tall Naples Felt | 10 | 8 „ |
| Opera or Crush Hats | 11 | 8 „ |

### TERAI HATS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gents. Best Quality, The New Fawn | Rs. 14 | 8 „ |
| Gents. Drab Do. | 14 | 8 „ |
| Ladies Navy Blue, New Fawn, and Drab Terai Hats, very best Felt | 14 | 8 „ |

## THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRTMAKERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

## MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN

WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

| | |
|---|---|
| Their Celebrated Campaign Watches | at £ 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32 |
| Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches | at £ 1-3 or Rs. 14 |
| Do. do. Lever | at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18 |
| Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches | at £2-14 or Rs. 36 |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement | at £3-12 or Rs. 46 |
| Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance | at £4-12 or Rs. 58 |
| Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee | at £4-9 or Rs. 63-8 |
| Do. do. do. Crystal-faced | Rs. 46 |
| Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement | at £5-10 or Rs. 69 |
| Do. do. do. Crystal-faced | Rs. 52 |
| Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches | at £7-4 or Rs. 91 |
| Do. do. do. Hunting Case | at £8 8s. or Rs. 105 |
| Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance | at £13 or Rs. 164 |
| Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case | Rs. 182 |

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES

WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

GOLD OR SILVER CASES

AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.

SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,

TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

## MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

## PURE
## INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
## MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

## SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

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|---|---|---|
| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | GEARINGS, |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | ORNAMENTAL AND |
| GIRDERS | RAILINGS | GENERAL CASTINGS. |
| BRIDGES | COLUMNS | |

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

## THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

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| | Drawing Boards. | |

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

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|---|---|---|
| Dry Water-colours. | Siberian Pencils. | Palettes, Slabs, &c. |
| Moist do. in pans. | Sable-hair Pencils. | Palette Knives. |
| Slow-drying do. in Tubes. | Hog-hair Tools for Oils. | Dippers, &c. |
| Oil-colours in Tubes. | Sable do. | Bristol Boards. |
| Dry Water-colour Boxes. | Varnishes, Oils, &c. | Mounting Boards. |
| Moist do. | Drawing Papers. | Drawing pencils. |
| Oil-colour Boxes. | Oil Sketching Paper. | Crayons. |
| Illuminating Colour Boxes. | Prepared Canvas. | Gold and Silver Shells. |
| Camel-hair Pencils. | Prepared Millboards. | Gold Leaf. |
| | Mahl Sticks. | |

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*.* *ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

## THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager... Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY.
THE HIGHLY COMICAL FARCE,
WANDERING MINSTREL,
and the popular Burlesque
IXION

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY,
H. J. BYRON'S COMEDY IN 3 ACTS ENTITLED,
OUR GIRLS.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, 27TH & 28TH JAN.
The Amusing Comedietta
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and the well-known Burlesque
AMY ROBSART.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY,
By special Desire, and for the last time
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY,
The great Sensational Drama
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
Gilbert and Sullivan's New Comic Opera,
MIKADO.

### FOR SALE.

THE OLD NINE-ELMS.
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED tensile strength, about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength, about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.

Meadows-street, Fort.

### MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.
ધી નીવ ઇસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th September, 1885, of Rs. 100, one hundred per share is declared, payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1886, between the hours of 12 a. m. and 3 p. m., at the registered office, N. 3, Tamarind-lane, Fort, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors.
કાં મુળજી જેઠાની કાં
*i. e.*, MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received, separately or together up to 12 o'clock noon of SATURDAY, the 30th instant, for the supply during one year of the following, articles to be delivered as required at the company's Factories at Mody Bay:—
Sulphuric Ether, Ammonia, and miscellaneous stores as per list and conditions to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd January 1886.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld.,
CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of Durries, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore, for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 4 to As. 6 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, width 2½ and 40 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.
Floor Cloths and Durries made up to any required size with neat broad borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.
Hall Carpets, 7' by 4', of various neat bright patterns, at Re. 1 each.
Door Mats, 4' by 28", of various neat bright coloured patterns, at As. 8 each.
The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third of the cost of Durries.
For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS. (0170t-th-s)

NOTICE is hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the Nasik Collectorate for the year 1886 87 (from 1st April, 1886 to 31st March, 1887) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, on the 15th February, 1886, in his office in the Wada called Peshvas Nawa Wada, at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the undersigned on the date and hour specified with a certificate signed by a competent Government Officer certifying the amount for which he is solvent. The conditions of the sales of the Tolls and Ferries will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidders and their signatures obtained to a memo, stating that they are understood securities to the full amount of the bid must be furnished by the bidder for each Toll and Ferry farm, when finally knocked down and 10 per cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the spot. Particulars regarding the sales can be obtained in the office of the undersigned, during office hours excepting Sundays and holidays.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, Nasik.
Nasik, 21st January, 1886.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following Contracts in the Thana District, for the period of one year from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887:—
1. Collection of Ferry Tolls.
2. Do. Road Tolls.
3. Removal of stones other than Kankar (lime stones) from the Talukas of Salsette, Mahim, Bassein and Dahanu.
4. Removal of sand clay from creeks and rivers except the following:—
"In Shahapur, the Tansa river and all its tributaries."
"In Wada, the Tansa and its tributaries from the point where it enters the Taluka upto the Village of Wardeh."
"In Bhiwandi from the Tansa and its tributaries as far as Chinchawli, and from Oalas and its tributaries."
Tenders should be sent so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector at or before 12 O'clock—noon on the 17th February 1886 at Thana.
A separate Tender must be sent for each contract.
Tenders must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 if the amount of the Tender be below Rs. 1000 and by a currency note of Rs. 100 if the amount be over Rs. 1000.
On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the Security Bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of Tender the currency note accompanying the Tender will be forfeited.
Conditions of sale can be ascertained in the Mamlatdar's and Mahalkari's Kutcheries, and any further information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

COOVERJEE COWASJEE,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 21st January, 1886.

### J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE FACTORY,

5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

| | | per 1,000 | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | EMPRESS ...... | Rs. 34... | Rs. 3 8 |
| „ 2 | PRINCE ......... | „ 30... | „ 3 4 |
| „ 3 | STAMBOUL ... | „ 34... | „ 3 8 |
| „ 4 | IONE ............ | „ 24... | „ 2 8 |

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

| | | per 1,000 | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | SUCCESS......... | Rs. 25... | Rs. 2 10 |
| „ 6 | MEDON ........... | „ 20... | „ 2 4 |
| „ 7 | BIJOUX ......... | „ 18... | „ 2 0 |
| „ 8 | NYDIA ........... | „ 18... | „ 2 0 |
| „ 9 | NYMPH ........... | „ 15... | „ 1 12 |

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

| | | per 1,000 | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 10 | CONFIANCE... | Rs. 20... | Rs. 2 4 |
| „ 11 | ASSOCIATE... | „ 18... | „ 2 0 |
| „ 12 | CONSTANTIA | „ 15... | „ 1 12 |

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

| | | per 1,000 | per 100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 13 | WALKYR...... | Rs. 18 ...... | Rs. 2 0 |
| „ 14 | ZULEIKA...... | „ 15 ...... | „ 1 12 |

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.
Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

| | per 100 |
|---|---|
| EXTRA SUPERIOR.................... | Rs. 3 8 |
| MEDIUM.................................... | „ 2 8 |

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL-STEAMER.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS,
SUCCESSORS TO CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
Entirely under new management and experienced hands.

JUST UNPACKED.
ARRIVED PER S. S. PESHAWAR.
STATIONERY CASES, WITH FOLDING DOORS AND DRAWERS.

These goods are all made of dry wood and best Manufacture, Flat back stationery case. Best quality, with long hinges, good lock, drawer, etc. Fitted with pocket and porcelain state on opposite doors. Foolscap Size Walnut. ... ... ... .. 37 8
Flat back Stationery Case. Best quality. With long hinges, good lock, drawer and Large Quarto Oak ... ... ... .. 25 0
Enclosed Oak Stationery Cabinets. Size 15½ by 8½ by 12 inches deep at back, with porcelain Slate and Drawer. ... ... .. 18 8

POST FREE.
REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS WITH A POCKET CALENDAR.

No. 26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### JULES VERNE'S.

CELEBRATED NOVELS.
Price 10 as. per vol.

AROUND THE MOON.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.
BEGUM'S FORTUNE.
BLOCKADE RUNNERS.
CHILD OF THE CAVERN.
DR. OX'S EXPERIMENT.
DICK SANDS, 2 PARTS.
ENGLISH AT THE NORTH POLE.
FIELD OF ICE.
FIVE WEEKS IN A BALLOON.
FLOATING CITY.
FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.
FUR COUNTRY 2 PARTS.
GIANT RAFT, 2 PARTS.
GREEN RAY, A ROMANCE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.
HECTOR SERVADOC, 2 PARTS.
JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
MARTIN PAZ.
MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR, 2 PARTS.
MYSTERIOUS ISLAND, 3 PARTS.
STEAM HOUSE 2 PARTS.
SURVIVORS OF THE CHANCELLOR, 2 PARTS.
THREE ENGLISHMEN AND THREE RUSSIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
TRIBULATIONS OF A CHINAMAN.
TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA, 2 PARTS.
VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD, 3 PARTS.
WINTER AMID THE ICE.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No. trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—One or two young gentlemen can be boarded moderately. References given and required. Locality unexceptionable. For terms &c., apply to DELTA *Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

LAWN TENNIS HATS.—Ladies and Gentlemen, all the New Shades Best Felt. Rs. 3-8 Each. THORPE & Co., Hatters, Hosiers, and General Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

A MALWA COW in full milk for sale at Crawford's Auction TO-DAY.

JUST RECEIVED, Fast Dyed Kkakee Drill at annas 5 and 5½ per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

LIQUORS of the best sort only kept in stock and Ices of 4 sorts daily ready at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

FLOUR MILLS for domestic and trade purposes, for hand or steam-power, of various sizes and capacity.—H. A. GEYER & CO., Bombay.

NOTICE—REACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH. Annual General Meeting at the Bath premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1886, at 7-30 a.m.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN CARDING MASTER, highest references for steadiness and ability required. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED an European female attendant to accompany a lady and take charge of a child 4 years old to England in March, in return for passage paid—apply—S., care of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a SMALL CAPITAL in a Lucrative Firm. Apply "Z" care of this paper.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

CRICKET KIT.—Single cane, double cane, and treble cane BATS and BALLS. Prices very moderate.—AT STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, an engagement with lady either as MAID or NURSE to children; the former preferred.—Apply to G. G., care of this Office.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with a Stable, at Lower Colaba. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, a brand new unused PULSOMETER, No. 7, with all its fittings complete. Apply to MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited, No. 5, Armenian Lane.

TO BE LET, a very desirable two-storeyed HOUSE, and a very commodious SHOP, in Church-gate-street, at present occupied by Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Apply to M. H. MAJU, Tea Emporium, Church-gate-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in all materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 38, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours. 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 265. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, a handsome Exhibition Show-case, 11 feet high and 6½ feet square, fitted with plate-glass, being disposed of in consequence of the Exhibition scheme having fallen through.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month contains TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Postage free.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDAR CHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 11 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white handkerchieves.
3 „ white dorias.
2 „ white mulls.
1 „ scarlet woollen cloth.
1 „ superfine black &c.
4 „ colored lady's cloth.
6 „ colored shawls.
10 „ Turkey red cambric.
5 „ colored prints.
2 „ colored alpaca and Italian cloth.
2 „ scented soap.
3 „ preserve butter.
20 „ green, scarlet and mazenta colour.
25 casks whitings.
3 bales shirting.
3 „ dhotis.
2 „ jaconets.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMASK TABLE LINEN.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior table linen in small lots to suit private purchasers as well as dealers.

44 dozens damask napkins.

| | | Size |
|---|---|---|
| 87 | Damask table cloths | 8-4 |
| 77 | „ „ „ | 10-4 „ |
| 100 | „ „ „ | 10-12 „ |
| 78 | „ „ „ | 10-14 „ |
| 58 | „ „ „ | 10-16 „ |
| 31 | „ „ „ | 8-10 „ |

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms
8 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
2 „ T cloths.
3 „ American drills.
8 cases prints.
4 „ woolen cloths.
3 „ army cloths.
By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Jaithabhoy Javerchund, household furniture such as couches, round tables, gilt chairs, chest of drawers, Cambay carpets, clock, 12 light argand lamps, 4 and 8 light chandeliers, hanging vase lamps, pier glasses, wall shades, and sundry articles
The effects of the late Akbar.
A silver watch with chain, silver rings, wearing apparels &c.
By order of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co.
On account and risk of Canji Jadowji.
W M L B, 1771-81, 3 cases white leno gauze,
On account of the concerned
6 Wheeler and Wilson's system sewing machines on mahogany tables with fittings.
5 new iron bedsteads 6½ by 5
AT 2-30 P. M.
1 handsome new light victoria
1 handsome strong built office shigram
1 „ „ glass fronted brougham
1 strong built landau
1 handsome English built glass fronted light brougham by Kesterton,

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 26th instant at No. 5 Forbes street, Fort, above Mr J Essai's handsome black wood and teakwood household furniture plated-ware, lamp clock wearing apparel, books, &c, the property of the late Mr Frean S Gee. the same comprises glass, plated and crockery ware, drawing-room, pier, card, dressing and washhand tables, toilet stand, drawing room, easy, low, straight, light, folding and mallet pattern without arm chairs, iron bedstead, double cot, dressing glasses, clothes press, clock, Parian figures, table ornaments, handsome oleographs, and other pictures, table and hanging lamps, books, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, wearing apparels, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr Bhagvandas Sagla—
100 tons superior teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT CAMBALLA HILL.
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Vinayek Sadanand and Ramchunder Vinayek the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of Sept. 1884.
All that piece of pension and tax-land situate on Cumballa Hill containing by admeasurement 3,576 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2991 No. 2023 old survey No. 74 and new survey No. 7103 and bounded on the east by a vacant piece of ground of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, on the west and north by the vacant piece of ground of Trimback Juggonath and on the south by a vacant piece of ground of Sorabjee Jeejeebhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba opposite the Jute Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture best plated-ware, crockery and glass-ware, a strong built victoria, a powerful carriage horse, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of J. HEYTER, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.
On SATURDAY, the 6th February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, 4 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex. s.s. Loodiana, consisting of drab, olive, brown, overcoating, Scotch milled coating, fancy check and senting, olive coids, Scotch check home-spun, black indigo blue nap west woaded indigo blue serge, indigo, drab, slate mis green melton, twill, overcoating black, olive, fine overcoating brown claret green twill, black claret, overcoating blue mosrow Scotch, stuped, mis stuffed, worsted fancy, olive, brown, drab beaver, &c.
The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly (one piece at a time) to suit all buyers, and will be on view 6 days before the sale,

On SATURDAY, the 27th February sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Minnie Lodge" Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome light strong built victoria a powerful gray horse, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures, handsome marble and alabaster vases and figures, reading books, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of H READ Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF THE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL SITUATE AT PARELL, BOMBAY.
Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of June, 1883, made between the said Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of the one part and Sett Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy of the other part Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction in Bombay, in February next, the land, tanks, mills, boilers, engines, and spinning machinery, &c., the property of the above Company, and included in the said mortgage, the land consists of, about 32,447 square yards, there are three masonry tanks with an ample supply of water, and the mill contains 25,000 spindles with preparation machinery, and is now working in good order. Further particulars will appear in future advertisements, and full particulars and conditions of sale may shortly be obtained by application to the undersigned at their offices No. 17, Church-gate-street, Fort, and of the auctioneers.

CHALK & WALKER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross-lane, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood French-polished plain and rich carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome six lights hanging chandeliers, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frames, a handsome strong phaeton single seated, a handsome strong iron grey horse, set of plated mounted single harness, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of H. MIRZA ABASS, Esq., Persian Consul.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 7th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware by ', Mappin," rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sochne, a firstrate Wheeler and Wilson sewing mashine, a handsome strong English built light victoria, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, a set of brass mounted English single harness, gentlemen and ladies' saddles, &c., the property of EDMUND EYRES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

## NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be PAYABLE on application on and after MONDAY the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1885.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER D. GRAHAM will act from this date as our Sole Agent and representative in India, China and the East, and will sign per procuration.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, Bombay, January, 20th 1886.

TANSA WATER WORKS.

GLOVER & Co., Contractors, beg to intimate that their office at Nesbit-lane, Byculla, is now open for all business in connection with their contracts; and all letters should be addressed there, and also all applications for employment or information.
Nesbit-lane, Byculla, 14th, January, 1886.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the twelve months commencing from 1st April, 1886, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1886, For further particulars apply to that officer.
H. R. COOKE,
Acting Collector of Satara
Satara, 13th January, 1886.

CAINEVILLE DIOCESAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MUSSOORIE,

WILL RE-OPEN on the 3rd of March, 1886, with a highly efficient Staff of teachers. Some alterations have been made in the terms and course of study.
For prospectuses apply to
MRS. CLARKE,
Head Mistress,
Caineville, Mussoorie

### PURE HOLTA TEAS

FOR GUJERAT AND KATTYWAR.

MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI AND CO., have been appointed Sole Agents for the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, for Baroda and District.
The CHOICE SPRING-CROP TEAS of this Company's CELEBRATED Gardens can ONLY be procured from their Establishment in Camp, Baroda, and Residents, Messes, and Clubs in Gujerat and Kattywar are respectfully solicited to send orders for Trial.
Prices are very moderate and Price-lists on application.
MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Baroda.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.
ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S.,
Ootacamand.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To appoint an Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th January 1886.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1886, at 2 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ending 31st December 1885.
(2) To elect Directors and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st January, 1886.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. [illegible] per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMUSJI NOWROJEE COOPER, Esqre, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Messrs. REHMOOBHOY ALLANA, GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALLANA and DOSTMAHOMED ALLANA. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate-street, Fort, within fourteen days from this day otherwise; the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments, standing thereon situate at Breach Candy or Warden-road in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331, New No. 2160, old Survey Nos. 79 and 83 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15 and at present occupied by Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Solicitor as a monthly tenant together with all appurtenances, trees, wells, houses, and outhouses. The said premises are bounded as follows:—On the north by the property belonging to the vendors and and occupied by Mr. R. Branson, on the south by property belonging to Eduljee Framjee Allbless, on the east by a public road leading to the Cumballa Hotel, on the west by the Breach Candy road. The chunam walls on the north-east and west sides of the said messuage and premises belong and form part of the same and will be included in the above sale.—Dated this 21st day of January 1886.
BAMANJEE AND HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st February, 1886, the following will be Timing of Trains on the B.-G. Railway:—

| | | DOWN MAIL. | DOWN MIXED. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | P. M. | A. M. |
| Wadwan Jn. | ..Dep. | 1-45 | 5-45 |
| Dhola .. | ...Arrl. | 5-29 | 10-26 |
| Dhola .. | ...Dep. | 5-39 | 10-51 |
| | | | P. M. |
| Bhavnagar | ...Arrl. | 7-16 | 1-10 |
| | | UP MAIL. | UP MIXED. |
| | | A. M. | NOON. |
| Bhavnagar | ..Dep. | 8-30 | 12-0 |
| | | | P. M. |
| Dhola ... | ...Arrl. | 10-8 | 2-17 |
| Dhola .. | ...Dep. | 10-28 | 2-35 |
| | | P. M. | |
| Wadwan Jn. | ...Arrl. | 2-10 | 7-16 |

BRANCH LINE.

| UP MIXED. | | | DOWN MIXED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. M. | | | A. M. |
| Dhola | ...Dep. | 11-15 | Dhoraji | ..Dep. | 4-0 |
| | | P. M. | | | |
| Dhoraji | ...Arrl. | 5-15 | Dhola | ..Arrl. | 9-49 |

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, dated Ghadechi, 14th January, 1886.

NEW LAND THE REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT;
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

ENAMELLED IRONTABLETS.
(A Vitreous Coating of Sheet Iron.)
FOR SIGNS, PLACARDS, SHOW-CARDS,
For Railway Station Advertising, &c.
Impervious to the effects of Exposure in any Climate.
Absolutely Permanent—always Bright and Effective.
Railway Station Names and Notices. Street Names
Number Plates, Labels of every Description,
Artistic and Richly Coloured, and Decorated Panels for Ceilings and Walls.
WILLING & COMPANY, Limited,
70, St. Martin's-lane, London.

## WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6. Apollo Street, Bombay.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

| | | | Cash. Rs. | Credit. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLARET | St. Chrystoly | ..........Per doz. Qts. | 12 | 13 |
| | Do. | ..........Per 2 doz. Pts. | 14 | 15½ |
| | St. Estéphe | ..........Per 1 doz. Qts. | 14 | 15½ |
| | 1878 Chateau Larose | Per doz Qts. | 22 | 21½ |
| HOCK | Hochheimer | „ „ | 24 | 26 |
| | Rüdesheimer Berg .. | „ „ | 28 | 31 |
| MOSELLE | Moselblümchen | „ „ | 14 | 15½ |
| | Graacher | „ „ | 16 | 17½ |
| | Piesporter | „ „ | 18 | 20 |
| | Barncastler | „ „ | 20 | 22 |
| GIN | Danish Gin per case of 12 flasks | | 14 | 15½ |
| BEER | Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1883) per case of 4 doz. Qts. | | 22 | 24 |
| | Do. do. | „ 8 „ Pts. | 28 | 31 |
| | Pilsener ...... | „ 4 „ Qts. | 20 | 22 |
| | Do. do. | „ 8 „ Pts. | 26 | 28 |

CASH rates charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMMING. & Co, 12, Medow-street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry............ | Rs. 50 0 | |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole .......... | „ 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Cuvee de Choix Champagne ......... | „ 44 0 | ... |
| Dry Elite „ | „ 46 0 | „ 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry „ | „ 38 0 | „ 40 0 |
| From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Goldlack, extra............................ | Rs. 43 0 | ... |

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer........................ | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer ........................ | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer ........................ | „ 17 0 | „ ... |
| Leibfraumilch ........................ | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein ............................. | „ 21 0 | „ ... |
| Hochheimer Berg ................... | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer ......................... | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner ....................... | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Queen Victoria Berg ............... | „ 34 0 | „ ... |

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moselblümchen ...................... | Rs. ... | Rs. 15 0 |
| Niersteiner........................... | „ ... | „ 15 0 |
| Hochheimer ......................... | „ ... | „ 18 0 |
| Brauneberger ....................... | „ 15 0 | „ ... |
| Liebfraumilch ....................... | „ ... | „ 21 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg ........... | „ 18 0 | „ 21 0 |
| Josefhofer ........................... | „ 28 0 | „ ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ........... | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Steinberger.......................... | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger .................... | „ 34 0 | „ 37 0 |
| Johannisberger ..................... | „ 35 0 | „ 38 0 |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterne ............................... | Rs. 18 0 | ... |

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good old red Port .................... | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine „ ................................... | „ 22 0 | ... |
| Very fine „ ............................. | „ 27 0 | ... |
| Most particular reserved old red Port. | „ 38 0 | ... |

CLARETS.
From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

| | Per 1 doz. Qts. | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien Claret........................ | Rs. 9 0 | ... |
| From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Medoc ................................... | 10 8 | ... |
| Chateau de Frauds ................... | „ 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc....................... | „ 14 0 | ... |
| Les Canons ............................ | „ 16 0 | „ 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun .............. | „ 18 0 | ... |
| Chateau Leoville ..................... | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe ........ | „ 21 0 | ... |
| Chateau Lafitte ....................... | „ 23 0 | ... |
| Chateau Manvesin .................... | „ 27 0 | ... |
| From MUNZER & SPANN. | Qts. | Pts. |
| St. Estephe ............................ | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Haut Canon ............................ | „ 15 0 | „ 17 0 |
| Margaux Medoc ....................... | „ 17 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose ....................... | „ 23 0 | ... |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Listrac Medoc ......................... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 23 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre ...................... | „ 16 0 | ... |

CLARETS.—Continued.
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret ..................... | Rs. 17 0 | ... |
| Chateau Romer ........................ | „ 16 0 | ... |
| From FRANZ SCARVASY. | | |
| Carlovitz ............................... | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |

BRANDY.
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND CO.

| | Per 1 doz. qts. | Per 2 doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold labels, Gold capsules........... | Rs. 26 0 | ... |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy...... | „ 21 ... | ... |
| Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & } Red Bars ......... { Saann } | „ 24 0 | ... |
| Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules | „ 29 0 | ... |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | „ 34 0 | ... |

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volnay..................................... | Rs. 21 0 | ... |
| Chambertin ............................. | „ 26 0 | ... |

WHISKEY.

| | Per 1 doz. qts. | Per 2 doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey ...... | Rs. 20 0 | ... |
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** ........ | „ 24 0 | ... |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts. | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paulis Beer........................ | Rs. 6 4 | ... |
| St. Pauli Beer ......................... | Rs. 4 0 | ... |
| Mainzer Export Beer ................. | 5 8 | „ ... |
| Hamburger Export Beer ............. | 5 4 | „ ... |
| Pilsener Beer............................ | 5 12 | „ 3 12 |
| Flower & Son's Ale..................... | 4 12 | „ 3 0 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles.......................... | 5 12 | ... |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maraschino a case of 25 Pints........ | Rs. 25 0 | ... |
| Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles ........ | „ 40 0 | ... |
| | Per doz. quarts. | per 2 doz. pints. |
| finest Kummuel ........................ | Rs. 28 0 | Rs. ... |
| Do. Vermouth Superior ............ | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Do. do Finest........................ | „ 20 0 | ... |
| Swiss condensed milk in bottles...... | „ 4 0 | ... |
| Do. do do tins .................. | „ 5 0 | ... |
| Do. Cheese in tins from ...lbs. | 19-29 | Rs. 0 11 |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest .................... | per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 |
| Danish Butter .............................. | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Hams, Danish, finest smoked........... | per lb. | 0 11 |

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

| | Large tin. | small tin. |
|---|---|---|
| Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ........................ | Rs. 1 8 | Rs. ... |
| Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ........................................ | „ 1 6 | „ ... |
| Asparagus ................................... | „ 2 8 | „ ... |
| Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut...... | „ 1 4 | „ 0 ... |
| Cellery ........................................ | „ 0 14 | ... |
| White Cabbage in Butter ................. | „ 0 15 | „ 0 10 |
| Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)........ | „ 1 6 | ... |
| White Pickled Cabbage in Wine........ | „ 1 4 | ... |
| Red do. do. ......................... | „ 1 2 | „ 0 12 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus.................................. | Rs. 2 8 | Rs 1 8 |
| Cellery ....................................... | „ ... | „ 0 12 |
| French Bean................................ | „ ... | „ 0 9 |
| Young Cut Beans......................... | „ ... | „ 0 9 |
| Smoked Sausages......................... | „ ... | „ 1 8 |
| Small Sausages ........................... | „ ... | „ 1 6 |
| Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine.......... | „ ... | „ 1 0 |
| Pease for Soup ........................... | „ ... | „ 1 12 |

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,850,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| Income for 1884 ................................ | £1,508,707 |
| General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds ................................ | 1,500,000 |
| Life and Annuity Funds .................... | £3,650,650 |
| Total Invested Funds ........................ | 6,911,400 |

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..................................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

### THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22 ,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... ............ | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND .......................... | $4,500,000 |
| RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ........................... | $500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS............................ | $7,500,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

## NOTICES.

### SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Reeds and Healds, Roller Washer and Scavenger Cloths, Heald Yarn, Spindle Band, Bundling Band, and all classes of Mill-Stores.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat sold at all Chemists, in bottles.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1.
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... 1.
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

A BLACK ARAB HORSE suitable for a Dog-cart. A splendid mover. Height 14-2. Age 5 years, believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500.
An English-built second-hand VICTORIA by Hoffer & Co., late King & Co.. in very good order.
An English-built miniature BROUGHAM by King & Co., London, in good condition.
Just arrived a new English-built BAROUCHE and a MAIL PHAETON by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury. Also a new English Victoria, some Polo and Dog-carts, suitable for ponies and horses of sizes.
And also some neat and nice sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bed-steads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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on 27 June, 2017

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Band, 24th N. I., Apollo-bunder, this evening.
Meeting of the United Railway and Government Servants' Association, Clarendon Hotel, Byculla, at 8 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, the "Wandering Minstrel" and "Ixion," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Mirzapore (s), from Shangai; Prince Llewellyn (s), Moulmein; Heartburn (s), Aden; and Sirsa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Nerbudda (s), from Calcutta; Bryn Glas (s), and Clan Ogilvie (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd:—Ascalona (s), for Aden and Dunkirk; Peshawur (s), China, &c; Clan Murray (s), Dunkirk; Byculla (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; Amana (s), Antwerp; and Fedele Primavesi, Moulmein. Yesterday:—Bhownuggur (s), for Bhownuggur.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—In October last there has been a falling off of 826 tons of the principal commodities carried over this line.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Ascalona left the dock on Friday; the s.s. County of Salop and Heartburn entered, and the s.s. Clan Murray and Peshawur left, it on Saturday.

A DESERTER.—Buldavesing, a private of No. 3 Company, 3rd Regiment, N. I., stationed at Poona, deserted the Regiment on the 4th instant. He was on Friday arrested by Inspector Morar Rao in the Native Town.

BERAR MORTALITY:—In August there were 11·401 deaths and in Sept, 14·685. The increased mortality is owing to cholera and fevers. There were in the two months 20,843 births against 26,084 deaths.

THE CROPS IN BERAR.—The crops are progressing favorably. The cotton and jowari crops have been slightly damaged in the Bulduna and Ellichpur districts. Cattle diseases prevail in the Amraoti, Bulduna, Ellichpur and Bassein districts. Cholera still lingers in the Akola, Wun and Bassein districts.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 24th N. I., at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | La Mascotte | Audran. |
| Overture | French Comedy | Kéler Béla. |
| Valse | Bitter Sweet | Lowthian. |
| Selection | Pirates of Penzance | Sullivan. |
| Valse | My Queen | Coote. |
| Polka | Bonne Bouche | Waldteufel. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Ghogaree Mohla on view of the body of Ramjee Damry, aged about 40 years. Deceased was a labourer. He came from Panwell that forenoon, and while seated on a bench in front of house No. 148 at Ghogaree Mhola, he suddenly became faint, vomited a quantity of blood and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by Hœmoptysis.

MESSRS. BARTON AND COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday last for the purpose of confirming several special resolutions making alterations in the articles of association, which were passed on the 9th inst. In the absence of Mr. J. Brooks, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. Motiram Bhagoobhai presided. The resolutions, which have already been published, were duly confirmed.

A EUROPEAN DESERTER.—Constable Lee Smith placed Private Wookey, of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, before Mr. Cooper on Saturday on a charge of desertion. Mr. Smith having received information proceeded on board the s.s. Ascalona as it was weighing anchor preparatory to leaving the dock, and there arrested Wookey in the forecastle. Mr. Cooper, after putting the deserter several questions, ordered him to be made over to the military authorities at Colaba.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Oomdabee, a Mahomedan woman, aged 50 years. Deceased about nine days ago, while attempting to cross the Obelisk Road, at its junction with the Upper Duncan Road, was accidentally knocked down by a steam fire engine drawn by two horses, whereby she sustained severe injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her wounds were dressed, and as she declined to remain in Hospital, she was taken to her residence by her relatives. On Friday, at noon, she was seized with general spasms and died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.—Dawoodbhoy Chandbhoy, a Mahomedan, passed two counterfeit two-anna pieces on Friday night, to a woman, who at once discovered the fraud, and made the man over to a police constable, who searched him and found in his jacket pocket the two counterfeit coins which he had taken back from the woman. On searching his house at Mandvie, a counterfeit eight-anna piece was found, a partly formed counterfeit rupee, a mould, and a number of crucibles and metal for making counterfeit coins. Dawoodbhoy Chandbhoy was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with uttering counterfeit coins, and on the application of Mr. Superintendent Crummey, the case was postponed.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—On the night of the 21st instant, Akbarali Shumsoodeen, a shopkeeper, closed his place of business, when he noticed a Nuggri Borah standing outside on the road; and after some conversation, lent him a bench. Akbarali then went with his family to bed. His wife subsequently missed a box from the room in which she and other female members of the family had kept gold ornaments and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 1,533. She then saw the door of the room open, and on looking outside found the box on the verandah of the house forced open, with all the ornaments stolen, but the wearing apparel, which is valued at Rs. 413, untouched. The bench which the Nuggri Borah obtained from Akbarali was found lying in the compound on Friday morning. The matter is under further investigation by the police.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, of "A Guide to Bombay," by J. M. Maclean, late Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and now member of Parliament for Oldham. This well known and very interesting publication, which contains abundance of information—historical, statistical and descriptive—of Bombay, has reached its eleventh edition, and has undergone, once again, careful revision. The issue for this year contains three well executed photographs of the principal Native Chiefs of Kattywar, namely, H. H. the Rao of Cutch, H. H. the Nawab of Junagadna, K. C. S. I., and H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Bhaonagar, G. C. S. I. Mr. Maclean's book will be found useful at all times, while as a "Guide," it should prove of immense service to strangers visiting Bombay.—*Madras Times.*

TRAINED NURSES FOR THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.—The Government of Bombay have directed the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the two Wantage Sisters, of the St. Mary's Home, who have charitably offered to serve as Nurses at the Sassoon Hospital, and who do not require direct payment for their services, but ask for rations, in addition to quarters, or an equivalent of eighty rupees and twenty-five for servant's wages. The house will be erected on the triangular plot of ground belonging to Government, just outside the Hospital compound and near the gate leading into the Hospital grounds from the south east. The Government have sanctioned a sum of one thousand five hundred rupees, to be included in the budget to meet the outlay on the rations of the two Sisters, and the servants' wages. The Government have also directed the Collector to select a site on which cholera and contagious disease wards might be most conveniently erected.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON GAMBLING.—The Bishop of Bombay preached a sermon on Sunday evening in the Cathedral, on "Betting and Gambling." The sermon is published in one of the daily papers, and is deservedly attracting attention. The Bishop argues very forcibly that the mild forms of betting and gambling that obtain in society and as practised by honourable people, pave the way for more pronounced forms of gambling, and for practices that are the reverse of honourable. The Bishop wields a sharp sword, and his trumpet gives no uncertain sound. He calls some ugly things by their right names. But the Bishop's sharp sword becomes a little blunt at the point. He assumes that his hearers are not guilty of these practices. Why assume this? or assuming this to be so, why preach such a sermon at all? The Bishop says people need to be "educated" on the subject of social play and gambling and what they lead to. True, but in preaching a sermon like this, the Bishop should allow his hearers to decide whether the cap fits them or not, and if it fits, he need not tell them not to wear it.—*Bombay Guardian.*

## BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged...Rs. | 2,359 2 |
| Collected by Mrs. Ferozsha...... | 61 0 |
| Total.........Rs. | 2,420 2 |

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## A UNNATURAL MOTHER.

RADHABAI, woman, and her daughter Jumnabai were brought up on remand last Saturday afternoon before Mr. C. P. Cooper charged with the murder of a male infant, alleged to be the child of the last named prisoner. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Macfarlane on behalf of both the accused.

Before leading evidence, Mr. Little said that the difficulties he would have to meet with in order to bring the charge home to one or other of the two accused, warranted the application he was going to make that the court should tender a full and true pardon to the accused Radhabai on condition she gave a full account of all that took place in relation to this offence.

The magistrate, saying he saw no reason why he should not, under the provisions of section 337 of C. P. Code comply with Mr. Little's application, forthwith tendered a full pardon to Radhabai on the condition above stated. The accused Radhabai, after a short consultation with her advocate, said as she had committed no offence she had no reason to accept the *Sirkar's* pardon.

The case was opened with the evidence of Laldas Ramdas, the brother of the accused. Radhabai who deposed to having lived with the two accused and a little girl named Motee in a house on the Kalbadevi-road. He knew the accused Jamnabai had been ill last December with pains in her stomach, but he had never known her to be *enciente*. He had never seen a male child born in the house at Kalbadevie and the first he heard about the deceased was in a reply to his inquiries after Jumnabai's health by Radhabai.

The next witness was the little girl Motee, who expressed her ignorance of everything that happened regarding her mother, the accused Jamnabai. Mr. Balcrishna Sakharam, a G. M. C., stated that Jamnabai had been brought to him for treatment for three weeks prior to the end of December last. He had observed she was *enciente*.

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 26th inst., for the attendance of the police surgeon, the accused being remanded to jail, his worship refusing Mr. Macfarlane's application for bail.

## FOUR-MILE WALKING-MATCH.

FOR the first time in Bombay a walking match was held on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, under the auspices of the managing committee of the Bombay Gymnasium. At the last meeting of this institution held for the distribution of prizes, it was announced that a gentleman was willing to offer two silver cups to be contested for in a four-mile walking-match. The match was only open to students and ex-students of the colleges, it being the intention of the donor to mark in this way his sense of the importance of physical training to native youths receiving higher education. The match being the first of its kind in this city, the gymnasium committee had taken the precaution of inviting medical opinion as to whether four miles would be too long a distance to traverse, and when they were assured that the strain involved in the exertion would not be necessarily injurious to health, they got every one of the candidates examined by doctors, to see that they were "sound in wind and limb," before they were allowed to enter the lists. A large number of invitations had been issued, and some time before the commencement of the proceedings, the spacious compound was filled with spectators, and the terrace and balconies of the school building looked gay with the presence of Parsee ladies. The match commenced at 4-30 p.m. when thirteen competitors, all Parsee youths, clad mostly in their own jackets and trousers, appeared in the field. Some of these young men being evidently anxious to take the lead from the very commencement, walked at a furious pace, sawing the air most energetically with their arms. But they appeared to have forgotten the moral conveyed by the fable of the tortoise and the hare, as having soon exhausted themselves, they had gradually to yield their leading position to those of their rivals who knew better how to husband their breath. The first mile round the course was done in ten minutes thirty seconds by Framji J. Gilder and Rustomjee N. Vatchaghandhi, who were leading the way. For a time there was quite a neck and neck race between these two, neither being willing to yield the premier position to his rival, till the second mile was done. (Time 21min. 40sec.) But Vatchaghandhi could no longer keep pace with Gilder, and had by slow degrees to fall behind two or three others who had outstripped him in the race. Gilder, a medium-sized, fairly well-built young man from the Grant Medical College, succeeded long in keeping his followers at a respectable distance. But he was closely pursued by Ardesheer J. Bilimoria, a rather weak-looking youth of a slight and slender build, who, however, was the general favourite. He was walking in excellent style, which he had succeeded in keeping up from the commencement to the finish, and the practice in walking which, it was said, he had been acquiring for some months past, had taught him how to regulate his pace. Two of the competitors, finding that they had not the ghost of a chance to win, quietly left the course after going over a mile or two; but the rest showed commendable perseverance to get for themselves "an honourable mention," even if they should not succeed in carrying off the prizes. One of these made his efforts particularly noticeable by taking, at fitful intervals, tremendous strides to come up to some of those in front of him, his exertions being repeatedly greeted by the crowd with cheers and laughter. Gilder, whose leadership did not now appear to be seriously questioned by any other competitor, did the third mile in 33 m. 5 s. But by degrees Bilimoria, amidst encouraging applause of the spectators, crept up to a second place. The excitement and interest of the on lookers considerably increased as Bilimoria gradually shortened the distance between himself and Gilder, till he had overtaken his rival and fairly left him in the lurch. The hearty cheering with which Bilimoria was awarded appeared for a moment to have dampped the ardour of Gilder who did not evidently do his very best to regain the position which he had so long maintained against all comers. Bilimoria was soon several places ahead of Gilder, and ultimately came in the victor, doing his four miles in 44m. 4s. The second honours were very worthily won by Gilder who reached the goal 26 seconds after Bilimoria.

The cups, which were of beautiful Cutch workmanship, were then presented to the winners by Mr. K. R. Cama who is the president of the Bombay Gymnasium. In the course of a short address in Gujerati, Mr. Cama, said the way of a man's walking was often a fair index to his character and to the state of his mind for the time being. The man having a firm and resolute mind, as well as one possessing a weak and wavering mind, could be known from their respective styles of walking. Those who were truthful, honest and straightforward had an even way of walking, while the guilty and wicked could be detected from their sly, suspicious and straggling walk. Mr. Cama deprecated the practice of native parents to send their children to school at an exceedingly early age, forgetting the necessity of physical training side by side with mental training. The body was to the mind as the foundation was to the structure built upon it. Mr. Cama thanked the donor, who he said, did not wish his name to be given out, and also Drs. Hatch, Manser, Temooljee, Cowasji Pestonjee and Meherjeebhoy Setna, for their professional advice and opinion. Thanks were also awarded to the stewards, to Mr. W. Kirk who had acted as judge, as well as to Mr. Bomonjee B. Patel, the secretary, and Mr. Muncherjee Patel, the superintendent of the Bombay Gymnasium for the trouble they had taken.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

### A DISPUTE BETWEEN STEVEDORES.

ALBION LISTER vs. FREDERICK W. HODGES AND ANOTHER.

THE suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 5,000 damages sustained by him by reason of the alleged wrongful and malicious act of the defendants. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Nanu and Hormusjee, for the defendants.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday for the defendants, among whom were the defendant Mr. Hodges and Captain Allan Russell, the superintendent of the Prince's Dock.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said he thought the plaintiff was a sober man who attended to his work; but whether he had not been compensated sufficiently for his dismissal was another matter. The accounts between the parties were made up, and no complaint or claim was made at that time. His lordship did not think the plaintiff was entitled now to any more than he had got. He might have set up as a stevedore. The defendant had treated him with great liberality; and the learned judge did not see how damages could be claimed for ejecting plaintiff from the partnership. No damage to the plaintiff's reputation had been proved. His lordship did not think that the defendant spread any rumours about the plaintiff; all that he did was that he asked Mr. Conroy, the Deputy Superintendent of the Prince's Dock, to go with him and see if it was true, as he had heard that the plaintiff was drunk. The defendant was also said to have informed his wife; but that, in his lordship's opinion, could not be seriously pressed. The statement made to Captain Emerson was a publication; and the defendant ought to have informed him afterwards that it was not true. His lordship found no proof of damage to the plaintiff. His evidence contained many statements which his lordship could not check; but one of them could be checked, and was entirely refuted by Captain Russell. The plaintiff offered a good explanation of how it was he got no work; but no special damage was proved. The advertisement in the local daily newspaper was complained of, but it was not defamatory, and gave rise to no damage. As to the allegations made in an affidavit, his lordship remarked that affidavits are put in in judicial proceedings, and are privileged. No defamation or special damage was proved. The plaintiff had failed to make out his case; and his lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

## MR. VOLPI'S PERFORMING ANIMALS.

ON Friday evening last, the performance at the Alfred Theatre, situated on the Esplanade, opposite the Boree Bunder Station, by M. Johanne Volpi, of Paris, with his celebrated troupe of trained monkeys, dogs, goats, and bears, was attended with great success. The theatre was crowded to excess, and there was scarcely standing room for more spectators. The audience who witnessed the performance of Mr. Volpi's fourfooted company going through a variety of manœuvres and antics could not but admire the skill with which the animals had been trained. The dogs, monkeys, goats, and the bear had each a part allotted to them and these were performed with precision and correctness. It was evident that Mr. Volpi possesses the tact, skill, and kindness necessary to make the animals entirely subservient to his will. The entertainment was really worth the patronage accorded it. There was a similar performance on Saturday afternoon for families, when Mr. Volpi was patronised with a bumper house.

## A SINGULAR CASE OF THEFT.

INSPECTOR SAUNDERS charged FramjeeManockjee Kotwal, an employé in the General Post Office, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, with having committed breach of trust in respect of a letter. Mr. Shandy appeared for the accused. Superintendent Sweeney, in stating the circumstances of the case, said that about two weeks ago when the mail train was about to leave Church Gate-street Station a peon belonging to Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., handed the accused who was at the station a letter, addressed to Surgeon Leaster somewhere in the Punjab, to post it in the mail, as he was not allowed on the platform. The accused it appeared was not on duty, and instead of posting the letter took it home. From his own confession, he appeared to have opend the letter and finding it contained nothing valuable he tore off the stamps and next day when on duty on the mail, posted the letter in another envelope on which he wrote the address, at Surat but bearing. The result was, that the gentleman who received the letter, surprised at the unbusiness-like manner in which the firm had written to him wrote back complaining, and Grindlay, Groom and Company, communicated with the Post Office authorities, and the matter was placed in the hands of the detectives. Fortunately the peon was able to recognize the sorter to whom he had given the letter and the accused was arrested. He made a clean breast of the affair to his superiors in writing. Mr. Sweeney asked for a remand of the case for three days to instruct the Public Prosecutor. The case was adjourned for that period, and the accused remanded to jail.

## NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

THE eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Mooljee Jetha and Company. Mr. Vundravandass Purshotumdass took the chair. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors have much pleasure in laying before the shareholders their 11th annual report of the working of the Company's presses at the different stations, with the usual balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account, showing Rupees 44,064-12 0 as the profit for the year ending 30th September, 1885. Taking into account the very extraordinary slack cotton season we have experienced, the directors consider the result as satisfactory. The number of bales pressed this season is 45,211 as against 59,378 last year. The directors purpose to divide the profits as under:—To pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share which will absorb Rs. 34,800, to carry to reserve fund account, Rs. 9,000; to carry the balance to next year's account, Rs. 246-12; total, Rs. 44,064-12.

Resolutions were passed appointing the office bearers and declaring a dividend of Rs. 100 per share. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE INCOME-TAX.

THE news of the progress of the Income-tax Bill received up to the day before yesterday is most disappointing. The alterations suggested will by no means satisfy the public. The public voice unanimously condemns the tax and while accepting the necessity for an increased revenue, demands that an import-tax be levied on piece-goods. Europeans and natives both approve of this step, but the Select Committee do not see their way to adopt the reasonable suggestion. The public, moreover, have scanty time allowed them to protest against the measure. The Legislative Council is the only body which is for the tax. The other side is represented by the whole of British India.—*Bombay Samachar.*

PARSEE CRICKETERS PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

WE hear from a reliable source that a company of Parsee cricketers shortly go to England to play with some of the principal elevens of England during the opening of the exhibition. The party intend to leave in the beginning of May. They will meanwhile practice in Bombay under the direction of a professional bowler who is coming out from England.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

THE INCOME-TAX.

INDIA must now be prepared to accept the odious income-tax that the Government at its sweet will is determined to impose, not caring what hardships it will inflict on different classes of the Queen-Empress's loyal and law-abiding subjects and how wide spread and bitter would be the discontentment over the length and breadth of the land owing to the arbitrary, unjust, and inequitable proceeding of the authorities in the matter.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY.

*Native Opinion* says:—If we rightly understand the spirit of the promised inquiry, it may not extend beyond a mere readjustment of provincial allotments to the present pressing imperial necessities. If an inquiry were more urgently needed beside the promised one, it was in regard to the tremendous increase of our Home charges which, we sanguinely hope, will be made a part of Lord Randolph's promised investigation. Such investigation must necessarily include the question of exchange, for the solution of which there are only two ways open—either by making all payments whether as interest on our public debt or the pay and pensions of retired officers, in silver, or by the introduction of a silver currency in England as advocated by the Hon'ble Mr. T. C. Hope. The latter seem to be the more feasible of the two methods. A silver currency on the Indian standard is a *sine qua non* for the solution of this burning question of exchange.

THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY.

No doubt there are many whose sole object is to pass a University examination simply for the purpose of qualifying themselves for service. But the number of such is fast decreasing in the proportion. Several independent professions have been started and a great many students from the beginning make it their ambition to enter upon them. Teaching as such seems to be growing in favour, and several would soon be found who take their degree with the object of imparting instruction to others with only a bare maintenance for themselves. A splendid beginning has already been made in this direction with conspicuous success at Poona where some graduates as brilliant as any to be found elsewhere in the country, have set before them the task of cheap and popular education and are working at it with even a greater zeal and enthusiasm than that shown by the paid servants of Government. Another feature in our education is more significant. It shows the value that people set upon the University honours by themselves. It is well known that the Legal Profession can be entered upon without going through the University. There is an examination independent of the University which qualifies those who pass it for High Court Pleaderships and for posts in the Subordinate Judiciary, that is which opens a way to almost everything which is to be attained by passing the University Law Examination. Moreover, that independent examination has the advantage in cheapness in cost and labour. To pass the University Law Examination it is a condition precedent that the candidate should be a graduate in Arts and that he should keep terms at the Law School. This itself appears at first sight to present serious obstacles in the shape of greater chances of failure and of costliness, and would lead anybody to think that the independent examination ought to present greater attractions than the University Law Examination. But the fact is far otherwise. The number of persons passing that examination is seriously diminishing while the University Law Examination is drawing to it larger numbers every year. This instance itself is sufficient to indicate the feeling with which people regard the University, and we are confident that if nothing exceptional occurs, the same feeling will increase a thousandfold, and from a spark the Bombay University shall grow into a blaze which shall not only illumine the whole of the Presidency, but shed its brilliant light over the continent.—*Native Opinion.*

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH ON DIRECT TAXATION.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH's letter to the *Bombay Gazette* on the present burning question of direct taxation and import duties, has something of deeper interest in it. We wish every opponent of the measure reads it carefully and tries to find out for himself the several advantages which the learned historian holds forth. He says "direct taxation was the parent of political liberty in England, and I encourage myself to hope that it may be the parent of political opinion in India." We hope with him in this matter, and we have, therefore, been the foremost in the rank of those that support the measure. We are, however, sorry to find that the fresh promise of economy has little influence with the learned Professor. Shall we or shall we not then hope to derive anything substantial from the Finance Commission? Or is it all fuss raised for the time being to allay prejudices?—*Mahratha.*

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19th January, 1886.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, calling attention to the excessive charge for wharfage on 126 bags7=tons of bran landed from the "Mount Lebanon." He states that Rs. 2-4 per ton has been charged, while rice and wheat, which are more expensive, are charged 12 annas per ton, and he asks either that the whole charge be remitted or that a refund of Re. 1-8 per ton be made. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 30th December, stating that as there is no specified rate for bran in the dock schedule of rates the article has been charged at the ordinary rate for "unenumerated goods." Read further letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, stating that they find the total weight of bran landed by them to have been 4t. 16c. 0q. 25lb.

Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government, "Bran" should be entered in the dock rate book and the charge should be 12 annas per ton on import, and 12 annas per ton on export. The removal and delivery rate when unclaimed should be 8 annas per ton and the rent per week when stored in unclaimed warehouse 6 annas per ton. A corresponding refund should be made to the Tramway Company.

Read report by Engineer, dated 12th January, on the feasibility of deepening the anchorage in the harbour by dredging called for by Trustees' Resolution No. 635 of 22d December. He states that it would be quite feasible to dredge the anchorage or any portion of it to several feet deeper than it is at present; that the cost would be very considerable, and would depend entirely on the extent of the operations; that any partial dredging would only result in making pockets in the bottom beneath the general level, that these would gradually silt up again, and that a very extensive scheme might be a success, but only at a vast cost.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE LOSS OF THE MONKSEATON.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 11th January, on the subject of the stranding of the s.s. Monkseaton on the S. E. Prong while in pilotage charge of Mr. Melling. He observes that the Court of Enquiry appointed by Government has found that the stranding was due to the carelessness and inattention of Mr. Pilot Melling to his duties, that he failed in his duty in that he did not give the helmsman a course to steer by, or point out to him the Outer Lightship as the object to steer by, and that he showed great want of care and attention in looking after the steering of the ship when passing so close to the South-East Prong. The Port Officer reviews the circumstances connected with the accident and considers that the excellent character which Mr. Melling has borne throughout his service for steadiness, intelligence and efficiency should carry weight in dealing with his case. He states that Mr. Melling, who joined the department on 1st February 1876, now stands fourth on the list of first-grade pilots and that he has not hitherto met with any serious accidents. He further states that though not formally suspended, Mr. Melling has not been detailed for duty since the date of the accident, 24th November last, and that before his case is finally disposed of the period will probably extend to 2 months. He therefore suggests that for the period of 2 months from the date of the accident Mr. Melling should forfeit all pay and only be allowed subsistence allowance at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem, and that in addition he be reduced to the bottom of the list of 2nd grade pilots for 12 months from the date of the accident, after which he might be replaced at the bottom of the list of first-grade pilots. He states that if this recommendation is acted upon Mr. Melling will lose about Rs. 1600 in pay, besides any further loss that may accrue through loss of promotion. With regard to the recommendation of the court that a large buoy should be placed just clear of the foul ground known as the 17 feet patch and extreme end of the S. E. Prong, the Port Officer does not concur in it. He considers that a buoy in any position where it is not urgently and manifestly required is objectionable, not only on account of the expense of providing and maintaining it, but from its liability to be displaced and becoming a decoy into danger, besides forming a constant danger and source of anxiety during dark nights to every vessel, native as well as square-rigged, navigating in the vicinity, and in the fair way of the port might, very possibly injure the hull or machinery of a vessel. He states that in the proposed position a buoy would be directly in the fair way and would form a danger by day as well as by night, that in the day it would not be nearly so conspicuous on the numerous land and other marks which are available at any time that a buoy could be seen, and that during the night the point of danger is already amply guarded by the red cut in the Sunk Rock Light. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution—The recommendations of the Port Officer, concurred in by the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, are approved and should be acted upon.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th January, forwarding report of a Committee appointed to examine and report on the state of Pilot Schooner No. 2. He states that the total cost of making good the defects is estimated at Rs. 8,000, for which provision has been made by him in his budget for 1886-87. He further states that the vessel was last on the patent slip in November 1880 and was thoroughly repaired, and that since then no expense has been incurred.

Resolution.—The work is sanctioned.

Submitted Government Resolution No. 395, dated 15th September, forwarding draft rules under the Explosives Act 1884, as also copy of a Resolution by the Government of India reviewing the rules. Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 3rd December. Submitted memo, by the Secretary dated 7th December. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution—Government should be requested to re-enact the rules for the transport and storage of merchants' "gunpowder" that are in force under Act XII of 1875 under the new Act IV of 1884, with the following changes and exceptions. Rule 1 to have the words "or such other place as Government may direct" inserted after "Sewri" in the second last line of the Rule, the reason for this being that the Trustees do not receive dangerous explosives into their magazine at Sewri, and it is proposed to leave Government to provide or license other accommodation for storage of such explosives. Rule No. 9 to have the words "to the eastward of" substituted for "from" in the third last line. Rules Nos. 2, 5, 7, 11, 12, 18 and 19 to be omitted, as similar provisions are made in the draft rules proposed to be passed by the Government of India. Government should be requested to allow the bye-laws passed under the Port Trust Act "for the safe and convenient use of the magazine at Sewri" to remain in force, as they do not seem to clash with the bye-laws proposed to be passed by Government. It is understood that the Trustees will require to obtain a license for their magazine under section 5 of Act IV of 1884 and No. 17 of the proposed new rules.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer dated 6th November, stating that in the month of April last, on examining the B. I. S. N. Co's fixed moorings, it was found that the anchors had in most cases been dragged together and entangled so as to render them unsafe for vessels, to ride at. He states that this had doubtless been in great measure brought about by allowing too many cargo boats to lie alongside fast to the vessel, riding only by the vessel's moorings. He states that the number of boats allowed to be made fast to vessels moored or anchored also often interferes with the free passages in the harbour and renders its navigation inconvenient. The Port Officer suggests an addition to clause 19 section 10 of the Port Rules to meet the case.

Resolution.—The following addition drafted by Mr. Frere should be made to clause 19, section 10, of the Port rules as recommended by the Port Officer. The master or other "person in charge of any vessel when at anchor or moored in the harbour shall not allow such a number of cargo boats to be made fast to the vessel either alongside or astern as shall cause the vessel to drag its anchor or moorings." It is understood that the Port Officer's Assistants will see that the water way is not unduly blocked by boats lying astern.

Submitted the audited accounts for half year to 30th September 1885 with the following report by the auditors thereon:—"We have the honor to report for the information of the Trustees that the accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the half year ended 30th September 1885, have been audited and passed as correct. We forward herewith the balance sheet and half yearly statements duly signed. We have for the present, passed the debit of Rs. 8,050, which appears against capital, on account of the debentures issued during the half year having been placed at a discount subject to settlement by the Trustees and Government of the question of adjustment of the total charge of the year on this account, which appears to require special orders under section 39 of the Port Trust Act."

Resolution.—The accounts and report should be published and submitted to Government as usual.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For the week ending 16th Jan., 1886. | For the week ending 16th Jan. 1885 |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 25 | 15 |
| " " out of " | 21 | 18 |
| " transferred " | 20 | 18 |
| " attended to " | 3 | 2 |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | For the week ending 15th Jan., 1886. | For the week ending 15th Jan. 1885 |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 14 | 11 |
| " left | 13 | 10 |
| " remaining in Dock | 12 | 15 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Thursday, the 21st instant, Dr. H. Cook in the chair. Present: Drs. J. C. Lisboa, Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasji Hormusji, V. Ballaji, S. V. Kane, Vithul Balkrishna, Dadabhoy Jamasji, M. D. Karanjia, P. B. Nariman, Chunilal Gordhundas, G. B. Prabhakar, C. E. Dadachanji, R. D. Nanji, V. G. Gid, Nusserwanji Dhunjeebhoy, N. N. Katruck, D. B. Master, Jehangeer J. Cursetji, B. S. Shroff, E. F. Setna, Jamnadas Premchand, H. J. Apoo, E. C. Tookina, A. P. Kama, A. D. Mody, L. J. Pinto, A. V. Velkar, Bezonji D. Kapadia, H. B. Dantra, Dorabji Hormusji, J. A. de Gama, R. N. Khory, and Temulji Bhicaji, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The President, Dr. Cook, read the annual address. The secretary laid the accounts before the meeting. The following officers were elected for the year. President—Dr. H. Cook; Vice-presidents—Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang. Members of the Managing Committee—Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, R. N. Khory, and J. A. DeGama. Honorary Secretary—Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman.

## COTTON SALES IN CHINA.

MR. EDULJEE's report of the sales of Indian grey yarn at Hongkong for the fortnight ending the 4th of January says:—We have had another quiet fortnight, as with the exception of some purchases by foreigners for the Japan market during the early part of the interval, native demand has been of a limited nature and confined to actual requirements. Rates have declined and great irregularity in selling is noticeable, but at the concession at present offered, buyers generally are by no means anxious to increase their holdings or interest; the consideration of clearance before the Chinese New Year greatly impeding any speculative transaction. Notwithstanding small stocks and moderate supplies the market closes weak and depressed in sympathy with unfavourable advices from the consuming districts.

Nos. 6s and 8s—Are in small demand and at reduced rates. Stocks large.

No. 10s—Shew a moderate business and a decline of from $½ to $1 per bale and close weak at quotations.

No. 12s—Market quite and prices slightly in favour of buyers.

No. 14s—Quiet throughout.

No. 16s—The market is over-stocked with little business doing, and the tone at the close is of considerable depression.

No 18s—Nothing doing.

No 20—Have become irregular in value owing to special orders for certain crops. Purchases of about 6 to 700 bales by foreigners at from $69½ to 74 are reported.

Nos. 22 and 24—Continue neglected and without stock.

The sales during the period reported on amounted to 2,987 bales; arrivals 5,018 bales; and the unsold stock is estimated at 8,800 bales.

## THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

THE Indian Union, of Calcutta has addressed a memorial to the Government as to the subject of the Income Tax Bill, in the course of which it says:—

The Council would beg leave to draw the attention of the Select Committee to the absence in the Bill of any provision, for ensuring secrecy with regard to Income-tax assessments. The Council is glad to notice that the omission was pointed out by the Hon'ble Rao Shaheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik in his speech in the Legislative Council, and therefore refrains from saying more, than that secrecy in regard to this matter is of great importance and should, therefore, be provided for, as it used to be the case in former measures of this kind.

The Bill proposes to levy on all incomes, with certain exceptions, between Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 a year, a tax of 4 pies in the Rupee, and on incomes, above Rs. 2,000 a year, of 5 pies in the Rupee or a little over 2½ per cent. Thus a person, with an annual income of Rs. 490 would be better off by 9 Rupees a year, than a person with an income of Rs. 500 a year. Again, a person with an income of Rs. 2,000 would not be so well off by nearly Rs. 10 a year as a person with an annual income of 1,999 Rupees. The Council would venture to remark that the unfairness of this arrangement is manifest, and to obviate what it thus considers an unjust anomaly, it would crave leave to suggest the remedy proposed by Mr. John Stuart Mill, namely, that the Legislature having first decided what is the maximum income which should be allowed to escape the tax, should deduct this amount from every income and only tax the remainder at an uniform rate.

The Council would next venture to submit that persons who draw any pay, annuity, or pension from the revenues of the Indian Empire, are equally interested in the well-being and safety of the Empire, and therefore should be made to contribute towards its maintenance in equal proportions, whether they live in India or outside India; and that therefore to assess the incomes of the former while the latter are exempted, is an anomaly which the Legislature should remove by subjecting them all alike to the proposed Income-tax.

Section 5. (1) (*d*). Then the Council submits that obviously there is an important difference between assessing the income of a firm or Hindu undivided family, and the incomes of the individual members of the firm or family; and that so far as the undivided Hindu family is concerned, this is the only passage in the Bill, which so much as suggests that its joint income may be assessed. The Council would, propose therefore, that it be distinctly provided that the incomes of the individual members of the firm or family will be assessed and not their joint income, for the reason for exempting small incomes is applicable as much to persons who live jointly or carry on a joint business as to those who live or carry on business separately.

Section 5. (1) (*g*). Having regard to the general rise in the price of articles of food and other necessaries of life, and to the further fact that generally speaking every middle-class Native has a number of poor and helpless relations to depend upon him, the Council would respectfully urge upon the Legislature that unless the maximum income proposed to be exempted from the tax be placed higher than what stands in the bill, it would press heavily upon a large number of respectable middle-class familes with small incomes, and would even compel them in many cases to go without some of the barest necessaries of life. The Council would, therefore, propose that all incomes above Rs. 1,200 a year, from whatever source obtained, and only these should be made assessable.

Section 5. (2). The Council fails to see any reason why a distinction should be made between Government servants and the servants of a firm or private individual, as regards their liability to be taxed. A Government servant is, by far, better situated than the servant of a firm or private individual drawing the same pay; for, while the former has a prospect of promotion, and of pension or gratuity after a certain term of service, the latter has none. As a matter of fact, a Government appointment, for these and the additional reasons that it is considered more secure, is generally preferred to an appointment under a firm or private individual even when the latter carries a somewhat larger pay.

The Council would further suggest that the word "exceed" be used in the place of the words "amount to", as has been done in the case of Military Officers in Section 5. (1) (*f*).

Section 7. To assess a gratuity in the same way as other incomes are assessed would entail great hardship upon the recipient. A gratuity is more a sort of capital than an income.

Section 23. The Council submits that when landholders and other persons deriving their income from agriculture are exempted from the tax, and as the Council thinks very properly, because they already pay a cess of one anna in the rupee or 6¼ per cent, it would be but fair to exempt the owners of houses and lands situated within the limits of Municipalities because they have already to pay a local rate of 7½ per cent. or more. The Council would, moreover, point out here that when the road cess was imposed, lands paying Municipal rates were exempted on the ground that they had to pay a high local rate. The Council would further press upon the Legislature the fact that in the Mofussil the home-stead of a Native has no letting value.

In conclusion the Council would suggest the justice of allowing a deduction of the amount paid by tradesmen and professional men for Municipal licenses from the total amount of tax under this Act payable by them. The Council submits that when the Imperial License-Tax came into operation, professional men were exempted from the tax by reason of their having to pay the Municipal License Tax.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr E W Trotter, Inspr Genl Registration, Punjab, Lahore | Mr R E Bowen, Hyderabad |
| Mr F S Mason, Paris | Mr E H Bowen, Hyderabad |
| *a* Mrs Onslow, Roorkee | Mr C H Aisen, Kurrachee |
| *a* Lieut Coke | *a* Major and Mrs Burton Brown, Madras |
| *a* Capt and Mrs Sandys | *a* Miss Vale, Madras |
| Mr T Harris, London | Miss Gill |
| Mr H Walsh, Sohagpur | Miss Findleson |
| *a* Mrs Blenkinsop, Bellary | *a* Capt Phelps, New York |
| *a* Mr Charles K Brown | *a* Mr Albert Symington, New York |
| *a* Lieut Wilkinson 12th M I | *a* Mr Ker Mitchell, New York |
| *a* Lieut Sillery, 12th M I | *a* Mr Tithell Hillard, New York |
| *a* Mr S Hornidge | Mr Wharton, Bombay |
| *a* Mr T C Hutchinson | *a* Colonel Walker, Nowshera |
| *a* Major and Mrs Kirke, Peshawar | Col Penny, RA, Bombay |
| *a* Surgeon-Major and Mrs Boulton, Rawal Pindi | Surg and Mrs Dawson, England |
| *a* Dr and Mrs Lickie | Mr John Bristed, Bombay |
| Mr Edward Henderson, Glasgow | Miss Bristed, Bombay |
| *a* Mr M O FitzGerald, Benares | *a* Mr A Ronaldson, Bombay |
| *a* Dr N K Chottapadyay, Hyderabad | Capt Gill |
| *a* Captain W A Wetherall, Aden | Surg Lewis, Bombay |
| *a* Mr G V Rivas, London | Mr W Valentine Bissett, Cairo |
| Mrs Strahan, London | Mr Rost, Bombay |
| Mr and Mrs C Brown, London | Mr H Erskine Girard |
| *a* Lieut Jenkin, Jones 2nd P C | Mr Frank Bayley, London |
| *a* Mr J M Coy | Mr Wright, London |
| Brigade Surg Joynt | Mr L Pritchard, Bombay |
| Mr W T H Brown, Calcutta | Mr M Freyberger, Baroda |
| *a* Mr A Stevens, Hyderabad | Mr Wm Morris, Bombay |
| Lieut G H Nelson, Calcutta | *a* Mr Ed Bedford |
| Mr J Cavanagh, Australia | Mr T V Rouch, Bombay |
| | Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay |
| | Mr Fernier, Bombay |
| | Mr Madden, Bombay |

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

## BENGAL.

A MAHOMMEDAN DEPUTY MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.—A sensational case against Moulvie Buzul Kureem, Deputy Magistrate of Ghattal, and his three servants, for having assaulted and wrongfully confined two lascars, named Abdool Kureem and Golap, attached to the steamer belonging to Messrs. Horare, Miller and Co., of Calcutta, will, by order of the High Court, shortly be heard before Mr. E. V. Westmacott, C. S., the Magistrate of Howrah. On the 30th October last while Messrs. Hoare, Miller's steamer was coming from Ghattal with passengers on board, it halted at Gopigunge. Some passengers, in order to get to the steamer, got into a boat which struck against the steamer, and a son of a police inspector fell into the river. The lad's father immediately jumped into the river and rescued his son. The Deputy Magistrate, Moulvie Buzzul Kureem, was present at the river side. He ordered the four constables who were with him to bring the steamer to the shore, and to take the lascars out of it. They obeyed, and took the lascars to the Deputy Magistrate, and beat them by his order.—*Indian Daily News.*

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.—Mr. J. M. Marshall applied for, and obtained a summons against the driver and *syce* of a *ticca* gharry for having assaulted him last night on the maidan, opposite the Presidency Jail. The complainant stated that he had engaged the conveyance of the accused, and eventually requested the driver to take him to his house. This the man at first refused to do, saying he would not proceed any further. After some remonstrance, he appearently complied with the request, but drove past the house at a furious rate, and, when called on to stop, would not do so till he arrived at the spot where the assault was committed. The Complainant again remonstrated with the driver and told him to drive back to the house, which he refused to do, and demanded his fare. The Complainant objecting to pay him his fare when he had not complied with his orders, the driver suddenly threw him down, and held him, while the *syce* struck him with a rope which he procured from the carriage.—*Ibid.*

## MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 9th to the 15th Instant, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 16 native Christians, 262 Hindus, and 32 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 317 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 372. The deaths are thus classified, viz.; 4 from measles, 81 from fever, 16 from dysentery, 26 from diarrœa, and 190 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 41·3 per 1,000, per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 46·5 per 1,000, per annum.

TO LET, AT RANIPET.—The Madras Government having been informed that the repairs and additions directed to be made to the buildings at Ranipet had been completed, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, the Chief Engineer has been informed that, as it has now been decided not to locate Theebaw at that place, inquiries may be made as to whether the renovated buildings cannot be utilised for public offices or some other public purpose. It was proposed to have the house furnished by Messrs. Deschamps and Co., in a manner befitting the residence of a King-retired-from-business, and that firm submitted an estimate of the expense that would have to be incurred, but no contract was entered into by the Government. The house was bought for Rs. 2,000, and has been put in thorough repair. That the Government will ever see again the Rs. 10,000 that it has invested therein is another matter.—*Mail.*

## THE MURDER OF A EUROPEAN BY A GHARRYWALLAH.

THE coroner on Wednesday afternoon enquired into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. James Smith who was assaulted by a gharrywallah in Strand-road, Calcutta, on the night of the 17th instant. The evidence of the syce attached to the gharry went to show that the deceased engaged the conveyance in Dhurrumtollah-street on Sunday night, and requested to be driven to Howrah, where he alighted at the Fire Brigade house. After an absence of two hours, deceased came out, and requested the driver to wait for half an hour longer. The witness and the driver were asleep, the former on the coach-box and the latter inside the gharry, when they were woke up and made acquainted with the above order. Shortly after the deceased walked away towards the bridge, when the driver, on making enquiries from the lady of the house if he was to wait or not, was informed that the sahib had left, and followed him. He overtook the sahib at the Calcutta end of the bridge, and asked him to get in and be driven home. The deceased refused, when the driver got down and followed him, while the witness leaving the horse with the gharry followed also. The driver again asked Mr. Smith to get inside the gharry when he struck the driver a blow with his clenched fist. On this the driver, instructing the witness to take the gharry along, took out a stick from under the cushion of the coach-box and followed deceased, who was walking away, when the driver, running up from behind, struck him on the head with the stick. Deceased fell immediately, and the driver, getting into the carriage, gave orders to the witness to drive off. Mr. Alexander Royan said he was proceeding along Strand-road at about 10-45 p. m. on Sunday night, when he saw a native, who was coming towards him, strike a European who was in advance, on the head with a stick, and then jump into a gharry, and drive away at a rapid pace. He was then at a distance of one lamp post to another and seeing the European fall from the blow, he shouted out for some one to stop the gharry while he went to help the injured man, who staggered to his feet, rolled, and fell again on the middle of street. He lay there insensible for a time. Meantime Inspector Davis had arrived at the spot, and the deceased revived a little. He could only say that he was followed by a gharry, the number of which he gave as 903, or something to that effect. The medical testimony adduced was to the effect that the deceased died of injuries received from a severe blow with some hard substance. There was a deep contused wound on the right side of the head, two inches long, down to the bone, and a fracture of the middle base of the skull, six inches in length. From the nature of the injuries, death was inevitable. After some further evidence had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.—*Indian Daily News.*

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 23.—With some local exceptions the barometer has risen moderately everywhere. The pressure is highest under the eastern Himalayas. It is slightly lower in the remainder of Northern India. The westerly winds have given way to easterly winds. In Upper India the skies are thickly clouded. Light general rain has fallen in the Punjab, and snow in the North-West Himalayas. The skies are thickly clouded in Bengal, except Chutia Nagpore. The weather fine, with light passing clouds elsewhere. The winds in South Central India are unchanged. In the Peninsula everywhere there is a light temperature. It has fallen from 2 to 4 degrees, in most observatories. It has risen slightly in western parts of the North-West Provinces. The highest yesterday was 92 at Cuddapah and Salem.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 22nd January 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·957 |
| Temperature of the Air | 72·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65·6 |
| Dew Point | 62·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·711 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 2·2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 78·2 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 65·5 |
| General Directions of Wind* | NNE, ESE, E, WNW NW, N. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 148 |

* From midnight to midnight

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 23.

With the exception of an improvement of ½ in 4½ per cent Rupee Paper, Reuter's quotations from the London Stock Exchange of yesterday's date show no alteration. Consols and the 3½ per cent Indian Sterling Loan remain at par, French Rentes at 110¼.

The produce markets are also without change.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull for Americans, steady for Surats, of which the sales were 500 bales, out of a total of 8000. Spot prices were unaltered, while arrivals were 1-64 lower for later than March delivery. To-day's market is reported quiet all round, with a decline of 1-16d. in ready mid-uplands, the sales being 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats. From New York prices yesterday were 1-16 cent. lower; for ready, 8 points per futures, and to-day's message gives no change. The receipts at the U. S. ports for the week are 14,000 bales over the corresponding week last year, and the current week begins with a comparatively heavy day. To this no doubt is attributable the duller feeling which is again gaining ground, both in Liverpool and the States. The weekly figures from Liverpool show that the stock there has increased by 50,000 bales, with which however it is still 111,000 bales below the same date last year and 113,000 less than in 1884. The total visible supply for all Europe has increased by 70,000 bales, and is now only 30,000 bales less than the same date in 1885.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 108,000 | 91,000 | 108,000 |
| " exports to U. K. | 64,000 | 62,000 | 74,000 |
| " " Cont. | 46,000 | 30,000 | 31,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 3,925,000 | 4,026,800 | 3,835,000 |
| " Exports to U. K. | 1,271,000 | 1,620,000 | 1,374,000 |
| " " Cont. | 1,104,000 | 1,067,400 | 965,000 |
| " Stock in the Ports | 1,090,000 | 900,000 | 1,143,000 |
| Saturday's Receipts | 21,000 | 7,000 | 14,000 |

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 3,150,000 | 3,180,000 | 3,444,200 |
| " " Surats | 181,000 | 254,000 | 385,360 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 629,000 | 74,000 | 741,600 |
| " London | 18,000 | 41,000 | 6,0000 |
| American afloat | 170,000 | 36,000 | 322,000 |
| East Indian " | 29,000 | 18,000 | 93,000 |
| | 846,000 | 1,159,000 | 1,216,600 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5 1-16d. | 6d. | 5½d. |
| " Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16d. | 4⅜d. | 4⅜d. |
| Difference | ⅞d. | 1⅝d. | 1⅛d. |

Cotton here to-day has been a very dull market. The tenor of the home advices naturally makes exporters less eager buyers than ever, while sellers are slow to accept any reduction. Practically we are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, the following being current quotations :—

| | Good. | Fully Good. | Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals ready | 161 | 165 | 174 |
| Do. delivery | 158 | 163 | 173 |
| Omras, ready, according to Staple | 172-8 | 183 | .. |
| Broach, March | 204 | .. | .. |
| Dhollera, April-May | 180 | 184 | 192 |

WHEAT of old crop arrivals are small, and there is very little business doing, as buyers hold for extreme rates. For new crop, there is, if anything, a better enquiry, and the market is firm at quoted rates, say,

| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| New Crop, No. 1 Pessy | .. | 3 14 0 |
| " No. 1 Club Delhi | 3 12 6 | 3 11 6 |
| " Red Ahmedabad | | 3 10 0 |

SEEDS.—Linseed is firmer, with buyers of May delivery at Rs. 6-0-6 per cwt. Rapeseed is quiet, but steady at Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, April delivery. Gingelly, although by no means in active request in the home markets, is firm on the spot, owing to deficient supplies.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, with a poor enquiry. A Clan boat is reported to have been berthed for March loading at 20s. for Linseed, booking about 1,250 tons. We give the following as current rates :—

| | Ready. | Forward. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | 18-9 Cotton | 18-9 Cotton. |
| London | 16-3 Do. | 17-6 Do. |
| Continent | 16-3 | 17-6 |
| Open Charter | 16-3 | 17-6 |
| Havre | No tonnage | |
| Dunkirk | 17-6 | |
| Antwerp | 16-3 | |
| Marseilles | 16 3 | |
| Trieste Venice | 22-6 at par. | 25 at par. |

EXCHANGE.—Owing to stronger advices from Calcutta, our market for sterling to-day has shown a decided increase in strength, with a recovery of 1-16 in rates. The banks are again more willing sellers and less accommodating buyers for future delivery, 1s. 6¼d. for three months' credit, April dilivery, being again the current figure. We quote ready :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | 1s. 5 31-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 5 15-16d. | " |
| Do. Three months' sight. | 1s. 6 1-16d. | " |
| Credits " " " | 1s. 6 3-16d. | " |
| Francs " " " | 1·91½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet, but fairly steady. Fours are at Rs. 97⅜ ready, Rs. 97½ forward. Fours and-a-half have improved to Rs. 100⅛ buyers, there being very little of the denomination in the market

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are weak, Great Easterns being down to Rs. 870, City, Rs. 885 and Ripon to Rs. 790. Dhurrumseys have recovered to Rs. 117½, Parell to Rs. 82½, but these are entirely speculation shares at the moment. Kaiser-i-Hind gold mines are up to Rs. 18 the bazaar speculators are doing their best to get the public interested without, we are glad to say, however, much success.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | 721½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 821x |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 587½ |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | all | 6 do. | 130 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 662 |
| National Bank of India | 37,32x | 250 | | 5 pct. | 110 |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th January as compared with that for the 29th December :—

| LIABILITIES. | December 29. Rs. | A. | P. | January 19. Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid-up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 41,57,264 | 15 | 0 | 41,56,764 | 15 | 0 |
| Treasury Balance | 1,40,45,485 | 12 | 11 | 1,69,93,19[illegible] | 10 | 6 |
| Other Deposits | 3,72,97,794 | 8 | 6 | 3,82,69,885 | 5 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 3,70,288 | 9 | 7 | 6,80,809 | 11 | 2 |
| Sundries | 16,60,928 | 12 | 10 | 12,80,741 | 11 | 9 |
| Rs. | 7,75,31,742 | 10 | 10 | 8,13,81,394 | 6 | 2 |
| ASSETS. | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Government Securities | 67,55,360 | 4 | 0 | 63,06,740 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Invtmts | 49 96,095 | 0 | 0 | 47,31,643 | 12 | 0 |
| Loans on Govt. Securities. | 75,26,582 | 2 | 10 | 89,79,746 | 15 | 11 |
| Credits on do. | 1,03,64,870 | 9 | 10 | 1,02,35,807 | 11 | 7 |
| Bills iscounted | 1,43,44,459 | 9 | 9 | 1,69,12,920 | 0 | 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,79,701 | 3 | 8 | 6,31,035 | 12 | 1 |
| Bullion | 4,955 | 6 | 8 | 4,821 | 3 | 9 |
| Dead Stock | 11,51,204 | 8 | 10 | 11,37,205 | 10 | 1 |
| Stamps | 7,701 | 6 | 0 | 7,350 | 1 | 0 |
| Sundries | *7,34,207 | 5 | 3 | 8,98,075 | 1 | 9 |
| Cash at Head Office | 1,15,57,495 | 9 | 6 | 1,13,70,663 | 2 | 9 |
| Do. at Branches | 1,96,09,109 | 8 | 6 | 2,01,65 384 | 6 | 5 |
| | 7,75,31,742 | 10 | 10 | 8 13,81,394 | 6 | 2 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Amana, 2,131 tons, Captain J. C. Main. sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Fedele Prema-vesi, 1,066 tons, Captain Skey, sailed on Saturday last for Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Warfolk, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Hurtburn, 1,245 tons, Captain P. J. Dennis, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden (15th Jan.) in ballast. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain S. Warrington, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general and 4 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Prince Llewellyn, 1,100 tons, Captain T. H. Emerson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Moulmein (12th Jan.) with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

### ARRIVAL OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Mirzapore, 2,164 tons, Capt B Harvey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Shangai (Dec 31 with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Shangai to Brindisi :—Mr W C Ward. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mrs and Master Mody, Mr Cooverjee Setna, Mr Akai, and 2 deck. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr H Ebrahim. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr Park, son, and 3 daughters. From Melbourne to Calcutta.—Mr H Grimes. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr C de B Stewart and Mr D W Plat, Taylor.

### DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Peshawur, 3,900 tons, Capt L H Moule, sailed on Saturday last for China with a general cargo, China and Australian Mails. and the following passengers. For Colombo.—Mr D Fraser, Mr E W Trotter, and servant, Mr Callaghan, Mr M Fairbairn. For Melbourne.—Mr J Cavanah, Mrs Henry, 2 children and infant. For Sydney.—Private Leonard, Miss Durand, Mr T D Skelly, Captain F D Welchnian, Surgn J Scott, Mr E W Read, Surg F D Hawkins, Mr W S Cunliffe, Mr and Mrs G E Young, 2 children and 2 infants. For Yokohama.—Mr A R Forde. For Bridsbane.—Mr J G Berl.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Mirzapore (s) | Harvey | Shangai, Dec. 31. |
| | P. Llewellyn (s) | Emerson | Moulmein, Jan. 12. |
| | Hartburn (s) | Dennis | Aden, Jan. 15. |
| | Sirsa (s) | Wittard | Calcutta, Dec. 26. |
| 24 | Nerbudda (s) | Dowker | Calcutta. |
| | Bryn Glas (s) | Bethell | Cardiff, Dec. 24. |
| | Clan Ogilvie (s) | Nelson | Cardiff, Dec. 25. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Escalona (s) | Anderson | Aden and Dunkirk. |
| | Peshawur (s) | Moule | China, &c. |
| | Clan Murray (s) | Warfolk | Dunkirk. |
| | Byculla (s) | Warrington | Rangoon, &c. |
| | Amana (s) | Main | Antwerp. |
| | Fedele Primavesi. | Skey | Moulmein. |
| 24 | Bhownuggur (s) | Nacoda | Bhownuggur. |

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last :—Steamers Mobile, for Persian Gulf; Titania, Trieste and Venice; and Hartburn, Port Said.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | Ethiopia (s) | Guy | Singapore, Dec. 31. |
| | Booldana (s) | Clark | Bombay, Jan. 8. |
| | I. G. Clive (s) | Powell | Rangoon, Jan. 16. |
| | Almora (s) | Hay | London, Dec. 9. |
| | Coconada (s) | Craft | Rangoon, Jan. 10. |

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Secundra (s) | ...... | Bombay. |
| | Shazada (s) | ...... | Coconada. |
| 21 | Nevasa (s) | ...... | Rangoon. |

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—7 packages earthenware, Noor Mahomed Vallee; 325 bundles yellow metal sheets, and 400 bundles cooper sheets, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Forbes s—100 drums boiled linseed oil and 3 casks vermilion, T Farzoolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—8 barrels ham, Treacher and Co; 20 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 8 cases aniline dye, S Naraen and Co; 93 cases medecine of other sorts, Treacher and Co; 12 cases sewing machines, H A Geyer and Co; 62 cases cheese and oilmanstores, A Tyibkhan; 8 cases chlorodyne, Punnett and Co; 10 cases sulphate of quinine, R Jewraj.

Verona s—13 packages provisions, Rogers and Co; 44 cases oilmanstores and 1 case soap, Jafferjee Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP

Draco s—20 cases victoria blue, Adamji Jeewanji.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—12 casks wine, F Bozzoni.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—625 cases brandy and 53 cases claret B and A Hormarji; 12 cases claret, Cooper Madon and Co.

R Rubattino s—250 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 52 bales cotton, J Kasidass; 50 bales cotton, L Kasibhoy; 52 bales wool, H Vussonji; 1,402 cwts grain, A Blascheck and Co; 33 bales wool and 4 bales rags, M Coorji; 29 bales cotton waste, 12 bales cotton heads and 1 bale hemp, D Hormusji; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 160 bales cotton, M Jewraj; 75 bales wool, M Goculdass; 81 bales hemp, P Heerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier; 1,692 cwts myrabollams, Aldridg, Salmon and Co; 2½ cwts ivory, Miraily Soomer; 15 bales hides, D Raghoo; 24 bales hides, R Rasoolbhoy; 562 cwts myrabollams, K Luckandass; 453 cwts myrabollams, J Duyall.

Loodiana s—2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 135 cwts gum, Abdul Rahim Abdul Cader; 428 cwts myrabolloms, H Goculdass.

Verona s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Endymion s—55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 160 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Magara s—630 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 660 bales cotton, F Sauguet and Co; 330 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1,250 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Titania s—360 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,400 cwts linseed and 200 cwt, rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Niagara s—110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brother 450 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

Titania s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Endymion s—400 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Ranald s—800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,134 cwts wheat, R R Raghunath and Co; 9 bales silk waste, Budroodin Noordin.

Bretwalda s—147 cwts fennel seed and 50 bales hemp, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed and 4,821 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Clan Ranald s—80 cwts coir yarn, Cullianji Nursey; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Bretwalda s—130 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier; 950 bales cotton, 3,631 cwts rapeseed, 562 cwts gingelly seed, and 2,601 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 350 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 692 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Amana s—145 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Aston Hall s—800 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Manilla s—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

County of Salop s—4,600 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co

FOR PORT SAID.

Hartburn s—40,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—100 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 50 bales twist, K Jusraj; 100 bales twist, The Coorla S and W Co; 100 bales twist and 2 cases Cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Cursetji Bomanji; 25 bales twist, T and S S Sassoon; 130 cwts sharkfins and 10 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 97 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Chiug; 250 cwts onions, M Toppen.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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*WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.*

*THE SECOND of a Series of Six LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year* 1885-6, *will be delivered in the University Library on TUESDAY, the 26th January*, 1886, *at* 5-15 *p.m.*

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

*The Sanskrit Consonants—which of them are original. How they are represented in Greek and Latin respectively.*

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

*The Lectures are open to the Public.*

*By Order,*
*PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,*
*University Registrar.*

### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS—January 18, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of S I Andrews, of a daughter.

BOWYER—January 16, at Simla, the wife of Captain Bowyer, R E, of a son.

WALLIS—January 21, at Patter's Gardens, Madras, the wife of C E Wallis, of a son.

WILLIAMS—January 18, at Purneah, the wife of Gwatkin Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—BROWN—January 14, at All Souls' Church, Cantonment, Fatehgarh, Charles Scott Clarke, Regimental Sergeant-Major, 17th Lancers, Dilkusha, Lucknow, to Agnes Singleton Brown, Fatehgarh.

DEATH.

MONTGOMERIE—January 8, at Waltair, Lieut-Colonel Patrick Montgomerie, Royal (late Madras) Engineers H E I C, second son of the late Doctor William Montgomerie, H E I C, aged 48.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1886.

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Income-Tax Bill provides for the removal of some of the more obvious defects in the original measure, without, however, reconciling the public to the haste with which it is being carried forward, or conveying any real assurance of its satisfactory working. The reasons which have been given for allowing the Select Committee only ten days for reporting upon the Bill will commend themselves rather from the point of view of administrative convenience than from that of public policy. Previous experience, Sir Auckland Colvin said, had shown how necessary it was that a Bill of this nature should be passed sufficiently long before it came into force to give the local Governments time to arrange for the preparation of schedules of assessment, and for making the necessary inquiries. This would be a very good reason for hurrying the Bill forward if departmental ways and means of carrying out a new law were of primary, and the merits of the law itself of only secondary importance. But we cannot all be expected thus to transpose the order of affairs, and if any wrong step has been taken in shaping the Bill it will scarcely be compensated for by the convenience which the officers of Government will derive from having had alloted them, for preparing for the application of the measure, time which would have been well spent in a more searching investigation of its provisions. The explanation by no means gains in sufficiency when we are told that some days before the Bill left the hands of the Committee the local authorities in Bengal were already busy in arranging a scheme for the collection of the tax in that province. However, it is evident that the Government think that they have a strong practical justification for the expedition with which they are passing the measure into law, and they will probably be spared from further protests on the point. The Select Committee have made as good use as they could of the time at their disposal. The Bill has left Committee a better measure than when it was committed; and although there has been an inadequate expression of public opinion in regard to some of its provisions, an honest and so far as it has gone a successful attempt has been made to give effect to the criticisms which it has evoked. Those who have argued against the essential principle of the Bill have, of course, got nothing for their pains. A very strong case has been made out for a reimposition of the import duties, but the most resolute champions of that alternative to an income tax must have felt that they were arguing to no purpose against a Government who have had to deal with facts stronger than the strongest argument. So, too, with the contention that because the cultivators are each year shipping greater quantities of produce to Europe the land should be made to bear a portion of the increased burden of taxation. The Madras Chamber of Commerce is confident that the ryots' back is broad enough to bear an addition to the load, but it is not easy at this time to gain assent to a proposition of this kind, opposition to which would probably be of no means confined to the advocates of the cultivating class in India. No practicable alternative to an income-tax has been seriously brought under the notice of the Government, and though no one is quite free from misgivings as to its working, there has been nothing in the criticism which has been directed to the Bill to justify an abandonment of its principle.

The most important alteration which the Select Committee recommend is that which relates to the assessment of the tax upon the profits of shipping. As the clause originally stood the net profits made by shipping companies having ships engaged in trade between British India and any other country were to be made assessable to the tax, which would be levied on a moiety of the profits made by each ship during the year. We were not far wrong in estimating the other day that this provision would not be and could not be carried out. It would have involved an attempt, which at the best would have been unsuccessful, to levy taxation upon the subjects of foreign powers in respect of profits which were not earned within British jurisdiction. It would have involved a levy upon British ships in respect of profits earned out of Indian waters; some it would have taxed twice over, and the burden would have been doubled if through the resistance of foreign owners—which we may be sure would have been supported by their Governments—the shipping of other countries had escaped the tax. We should then have had on a small scale a revival of the old Navigation Laws, only with this distinction, that the differential dues would have been in favour not of our own shipping but of that of competing nations. Something of the kind was unwittingly projected by one of the Local Governments some years ago, but its bearing was discovered in good time, as the bearing of this proposition has been, and no harm was done, as no harm has been done on this occasion. The substitution of a clause exempting shipping companies incorporated or registered out of British India, and having their principal places of business out of India and their ships ordinarily engaged in sea going traffic out of Indian waters, should guard us from grave inconvenience. The only profits made in shipping upon which the tax can fairly be levied are profits made in British India, and the Bill as it now stands appears to keep within those modest limits. Next in importance to the modification of the shipping clauses of the Bill is the amendment of the provision which, if it had been passed as it stood, would have constituted companies and some other private employers collectors of income-tax from persons in their service. Some strong representations were made to the Government on the subject of this clause, the operation of which would have been equally unsatisfactory to employérs and employed. It is not quite clear what the Select Committee propose to substitute for it. The section as modified empowers the Collector to enter into an arrangement with any private employer, on terms to be mutually agreed on for the collection by the employer of the tax payable by his employes. Whether or not the amended method will be an improvement upon that for which it is substituted can be determined only in practice, and will depend very largely upon the tact of the collector and the disposition of the people with whom he has to deal. Probably the best thing that could happen to the clause would be that it should lapse, leaving the employés of companies and public bodies amenable to the same methods of collection as other people.

The Select Committee recommend the abolition of the distinction between official and non-official incomes which gave an exemption up to Rs. 1,200 in the case of the former and up to Rs. 500 in the case of the latter. They do not specify their reason for abolishing the distinction any more than they suggest reasons why it should originally have been made. The exemption which is made on account of insurance premium is reasonable, and brings the bill into conformity with the practice in England. It would have been well if the example of the English law had been followed in at least one other direction. The exemption which is made in the interest of persons earning less than five hundred rupees a year is a relief which will be felt only by natives. It practically means that a class of Europeans who, though absolutely earning much more, are relatively as badly off as natives earning forty rupees a month, are refused the relief which is given to the latter, to say nothing of that which they would get in England, where no income under £150 a year is amenable to the tax, and where a deduction of £120 is made in calculating the tax upon incomes up to £400. The wonder is, not that so reasonable a concession has not been made, but that it has not been asked for. If it had, it is difficult to believe, with the strong English precedent on the point and with the strong equitable claim which the recipients of small incomes could put in, that it could have been refused. As it is, these people, with the tax at an equal rate in England and in India, pay just double what they would have to pay in England. The Committee have endeavoured on the one hand to increase the guaranteees for secresy, and on the other to increase the facilities of assessment and collection. We must all hope that in both respects the Bill will answer the expectations which have been formed regarding it. But so far as regards the latter purpose people speak doubtfully. The professional and official classes will pay on every rupee of their income; so doubtless will the bulk of the class of commercial employés. But it has yet to be seen how all the "general notices" and "special notices" that the wit of man can devise will ensure an accurate assessment of the incomes of the wealthy trading and money lending classes, who keep their books in their own way, and that way a way unknown to collectors. In regard to these classes the tax must be looked upon as an experiment, upon the issue of which no one would care to speculate.

THE Government have not surprised people by the nature of their proposals for the reform of procedure in the House of Commons; they have surprised people only by the fact that a Conservative Cabinet should have taken up the question at all. The scheme is a mild one; but it seems very sensible and businesslike so far as it goes. There is to be nothing further done in the direction of suppressing debate by mechanism, like that of the *clôture*; but the principle of early closing, which has already made gratifying progress in humbler spheres, is to be applied to the House of Commons. If anything is to be said against a rule which will prevent the affairs of the Empire being debated and decided upon when all honest people are asleep we should like to hear what it is. But the common sense of the nation will recognize that the late hours to which the loquacity of Parliament has prolonged its sittings conduces not to its being either healthy or wise. The "half-past twelve rule," which prevented opposed orders being taken after that hour, did something for early closing, but it would have done much less had not the eccentric and much regretted Mr. Warton seen to it that if he could have his way no business on the paper should be unopposed. But it has had no appreciable effect upon the habits of the House, and it will be surprising if the new House of Commons is not tempted to mend its ways by the acceptance of an absolute rule on the subject.

THE fame of the Provost Marshal at Mandalay has reached the House of Commons, where on Friday Lord Randolph Churchill was questioned as to a report by the *Times'* correspondent that he had had photographs taken of the military executions at Mandalay. If so much attention has been excited by this striking instance of the application of photography to the purposes of warfare, it must be inferred that another incident in which the Provost Marshal took a leading part and of which our Mandalay correspondent gave us some startling particulars last week, has attracted notice. But it is to be hoped that the London public, in their eagerness for the sensational, have not lost the sense of proportion. Sentimental objection may be taken to the photographing of a military execution, but provided there is nothing outrageous or wrong in the execution itself the mere photographing of it is not necessarily a heinous offence. The Provost Marshal's photographs may not be quite worthy to take their place amidst Horace Vernet's pictures of military incident, but other things being equal why is it so much worse to photograph a military execution than to paint a battle piece? That question probably has no place in the telegraphic enquiry which Lord Randolph Churchill has addressed to Mr. Bernard on the subject, but we fancy that it will present itself to people who are purely susceptible to the wrongdoing of such proceedings as our Mandalay correspondent told us of last week. But who would wonder where consistency and good sense had found a hiding place if they saw more indignation excited by the photographing of dead men than over the planting of a living man amid a heap of corpses, and the extortion of a confession from him at the rifle's muzzle. Whatever the Provost Marshal may have done amiss there is a candour in his appeal to the testimony of photography which deserves to be noted.

## THE SPREAD OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, DEC. 28.

THERE have been rumours for some days past that the dacoits were gathering strength and courage in the country round Mandalay, which is practically at their mercy. Little expeditions are continually sent out to particular villages where they are known to be; but as a rule they have disappeared before the arrival of the tired column, a few prisoners are made—some of whom are shot, and some flogged—and the column returns. One column that had been sent some distance sent thirty of its small number to hospital—fatigue, irregular and bad food, and bad water being the cause. A squadron of Madras Cavalry was sent out on another occasion, but found the jungle and swamp impassable, and returned.

It is doubtful whether these counter raids are not doing harm rather than good, though it is not possible always to turn a deaf ear to applications for assistance against the dacoits. The Burmese temperament is not so much disturbed, as might be supposed, by military executions; it accepts them as a decree of fate which concerns a chiefly those individuals who are its victims. If you want to make an impression on the survivos—which will prove deterrent rather than irritant—you must kill him too. I hear that a certain Commissioner has hit upon the expedient of chopping off the heads of the executed dacoits, and fixing them on poles to intimidate the wicked; but matters in the surrounding region are now rather worse than they were when I was coming up the river. The Burmese are said to regard the beheading of the body as barbarous, and worse than the killing.

There is no doubt whatever that one practical outcome of the severities resorted to, is that the dacoits fight more desperately than they did at the outset, and that they have learned to kill while being killed. If the garrisons which now number ten, by which certain spots are held along the line of communication between British Burmah and Mandalay, were somewhat stronger than they are—for the most part they are mere detachments that could not hold their own stockades if the enemy had the enterprise or the dash of Zulus or Arabs—no doubt the moral effect sought for by the present system would be realised. But as matters stand the dacoits are not intimidated; they grow bolder, and are beginning to group themselves under two Princes who have turned up unexpectedly when no one counted upon such an apparition. One of them is a young fellow of eighteen, his connection with the dynasty being doubtless of more value to his followers than his personal energy or skill in military affairs. He is a cousin of Theebaw. The other Princeling is older, and is also a royal cousin. A third pretender is spoken of, but he appears to be a myth.

The bazaar gup in Mandalay assigns to the Prince who is moving through the country to the north nine thousand men; while the other, sixty miles to the southward, near Shweebo, is said to have from 2,000 to 5,000 men under him. It is certain that the latter is levying every man he can by raids in the fields and villages, and that he burns the latter when the villagers do not join him. He boasts that he will take Mandalay. An expedition has been sent against him from Mandalay; he will probably fall back before it to the south, extending in that direction the chaos and ruin which prevails so generally elsewhere. These leaders are said to have a fair number of men with firearms in their following; but as they have no arsenals or stores, and cannot get any supplies from outside, their stock of powder cannot last long.

THE SHANS.

The Shan Hills come down in one direction to within six or eight miles of Mandalay and Amarapura, the old capital, five or six miles away. Thence the Shan Hills go right away, with their alternating valleys and swamps, to the Song Koi—the Red River—of which the French conceived such hopes. The Shans can fight better than the Burmans, but they prefer to trade; they fight or trade as circumstances permit. Queen Supayah Lat contrived to set these people against her husband by taking a dislike to and imprisoning the sister of a prominent man amongst them. King Mindo-Min used to get twenty lakhs of tribute from them, but Theebaw got nothing but hard knocks, although he used occasionally to send five or six thousand men into their country to levy his dues. Two or three thousand men usually returned to report that the rest had died of fever. So matters stood when we deported Theebaw. It was natural to suppose that the Shans would be obliged to us for getting rid of the King, but so far they have not shown much gratitude. They are very busy looting the Burmans, and, forgetting that we are now masters of Mandalay, they talk of looting that city too.

In the bazaars there was a regular scare to-day, for it was believed than the Shans were at hand, and intended to burn the town. People shut up their shops and hid their goods. Very little could be bought anywhere. There was certainly an excuse for the panic. This morning the Chief Commissioner, with a few sowars, rode over to Amarapura to see where posts could be established to keep Shan marauders at a distance in that direction. General White, now in command here, was also on the ground. A couple of companies of infantry had also been sent out there. When the Chief Commissioner and General White rode out on the plain, heavy firing was heard proceeding from a village; they rode on to see what was the matter, whereupon Colonel Sladen sent thirty cavalry to intercept them and keep them from going where the enemy were in some force. What a prize the Shans might have had! There were probably some 200 of them, under Burmese leaders. The military endeavoured to shut them into a certain village; but they got through the jungle to another village, some two miles off. More troops are going out this afternoon. In the north and to the north-east there are dacoits, and we are advised not to ride out in that direction for a day or two. Detachments are to proceed there this evening or to-morrow morning. On this supervenes the news of a little disaster, nine miles from Sagine, a station on the river. Three companies were sent out and came across a stockaded pagoda, which was attacked. Lieutenant Cockeran was killed, and so were three privates of the Hampshire regiment. Another officer, Lieutenant Lyes, wounded, as were some five or six privates. A small force has been sent out to Sagine to finish with the Pagoda.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE RIVER.

DEC. 30.

We steam somewhat slowly down the river, after anchoring for the night in the middle of the stream, to avoid the dacoits on the banks. Captain Jacks takes the precaution of choosing a wide reach of the river, so that there may be a good look-out around. There have been rumours, more or less doubtful, of the existence of a number of well-manned war-boats in a creek a little further down, so it will not do to be off our guard. The Burmah, which left Mandalay two hours before the Aloungpyah—Embryo of Deity, the designation of the national hero who took that title to intimate that he would one day be an incarnation or embodiment of the divine essence—the Burmah, which, as I have said, left Mandalay before us yesterday, stopped at Sagine to take in cargo. She has on board a couple of lakhs in money and jewels, and about three lakhs worth of silks, which are being transmitted from Mandalay to Rangoon for safety. There is no sale of anything of value now in Mandalay. We learn as we go down the river that goods which were stored in the godown in the ordinary way of business before the war are now being sent back to Rangoon as all up-country trade is at an end. The Burmah was last night attacked by dacoits, as she lay alongside the bank. While the Captain and two or three passengers were at dinner, amongst them being Mr. Young, of the Flotilla Company, dacoits stole close up to the steamer and began to fire into her. No one was hit by bullets however; but a shower of stones and bricks inflicted some cuts and bruises on the serang and lascars. The fire was returned, and the dacoits did not succeed in boarding the steamer. One dacoit was killed and two wounded. The guard consisted of six soldiers only, who could hardly have held their own is any considerable number of dacoits had climbed on board at the open sides. There were large "flats" lashed on to the either side of the Burmah, as is usual with the steamers on the Irrawaddy, so that the difficulty of keeping off intruders must necessarily be considerable. This is not the first time an attack has been made on these steamers, for the Star of Burmah a day or two ago was fired at while aground; but as a rule they have enjoyed a singular immunity from such attempts. In future no doubt a guard will be carried on board until order be re-established; but hitherto that precaution has been only rarely taken. When coming up the river in the Thooreah it seemed to me quite inexplicable that the dacoits, who were looting villages on the banks for the sake of a little rice, did not rush on board the steamer at one of the unguarded landing-places, and seize her nine thousand bags of rice at one swoop.

The Alaungpyah stops at half-past one o'clock to-day at Mingyee, and cannot go on for want of a pilot. Another Government steamer has been detained at the same spot for more than two days for the same reason. The pilots are each acquainted with a certain stretch of the river only; of the rest they know nothing. The supply of pilots available has greatly fallen off since the interruption of the regular traffic by the military operations; some have been killed, and some have gone to their villages. The channels of the river are continually shifting, so that the services of pilots of local knowledge are indispensable. We shall have to wait here till to-morrow afternoon, when the Dawoon, with wounded and invalids on boards, having got a pilot, we shall follow in its wake, the Burma following us.

At Mingyne we learnt that the story in a Rangoon paper that fifty-two dacoits had been shot in a batch, as a severe example, was not true. Two men had been shot, after trial, by Mr. Collins, the civil officer; and some thirty had been shot *in flagrante* by the detachments sent out to punish dacoits. There has been a more merciless slaughter of pariah dogs, which abound in this town; a reward of an anna a tail brought to an untimely end fifty-eight dogs here yesterday, and sixty to-day. The stockade has been strengthened, ditches cut, and redoubts constructed; so that the bodies of dacoits heard of from time to time will probably give Mingyne a wide berth. But trade is at an end; goods are being shifted back to Rangoon, whence they came three or four months ago, before the troubles began. I was not at all surprised to hear a man of business declare in a tone of strong conviction that there is not a merchant in Rangoon who is not now sorry that the word "annexation" ever passed his lips. The war and what has followed it—the dissolution of Burmese society, such as it was—have put an end to all business transactions in Upper Burma. There is great need of rice in some localities; but there is no money to buy it when brought up the river. In other places rice is cheap; but there are neither buyers nor sellers. The rice brought up ten days ago in the Thooreah to Mandalay cost more in Rangoon than the prevailing price in the former city. The nine thousand bags are stored in the Chinese bazaar, the Chinese dealers, who have always an eye to business, insisting on the condition that half per cent. on the selling price shall be paid as share of the cost of stockading and defending the bazaar against dacoits. One of these Celestial merchants bought a great quantity of the dye stuff of the country when it was a drug in the market; he will now get Rs. 35,000 for what cost him Rs. 18,000. He is the only man who seems to have made money by the general collapse.

SCARE IN MANDALAY.

DEC. 29.

In the previous letter the ardour of our pursuit of the dacoits led us down the river in the Alaungpyah, before we had formally taken our place on board that vessel or our leave of Mandalay. Now we must go back again to Mandalay on the 29th Dec. There had been heavy firing in three parts of the town during the previous night; but that only meant that a good many people being nervous, were apprehensive of visits from dacoits, and let off their guns to show that they were not afraid. A police force is being organised, and when in a few days it is got into working order, householders who fire off their guns in the watches of the night will be deprived of the weapons of which they make such an untimely use. We hear of the affair of Amarapura, and of the losses at the stockaded pagoda, nine miles from Sagine. We hear too that there is a belief in the bazaar—where everything is believed—that on the night of the 1st January the city will be set on fire and looted; that the Shans are coming in their thousands, and that the two pretenders are going to join their forces and march on the city. The tradesmen close their shops and hide their goods, and even in the stockaded markets there is little or no business doing.

Mula Ismail, who owns, or at all events leases, the greatest of the bazaars—which yield him in good times Rs. 12,500 a month, out of which he pays the state Rs. 6,000 as royalty—has had his bazaar stockaded and garrisoned. His large and hospitable house, which he has generously placed at the disposal of European visitors—your correspondent amongst the number—is garrisoned also; the doors are of iron and the windows are barred; both the market and the mansion can stand a siege. Into a spacious godown the scared traders brought their valuables, their cash and jewels, and their silks, to the value, it is said, of twenty-five lakhs, in the dreadful moment of suspense, when it was not known whether the capital would be defended or surrendered, taken by storm and possibly burned, or whether it would be given up to pillage either by the dacoits, or by the Kulas coming fiercely up the river; the godown gates were bricked up and made safe from fire and from chance spoilers, at all events. When things took a more reassuring turn, the brickwork was taken down and some of the valuables were removed. In part they have been shipped to Rangoon; but a great deal still remains on the premises, which are well guarded by big fellows from India—Muss ulmans chiefly. There is one big Guzerati who shoulders his das and says he will fight twelve Burmans. This boast seems to be founded upon a misconception of the Burmese way of looking at things. The Burman is philosophical and practical; he has no particular pleasure in fighting; to kill is what he wants; if he be killed himself it does not much matter; it is decreed; but that twelve men should waste their energy in fighting a Guzerati giant when one or two wary fellows could polish him off quietly if opportunity offered, would strike them as foolish. The Burman can wait. I have heard from a European that a Burman with whom he had a difference gave up six months to watching for an opportunity—which has not yet come—of taking him off without fuss. The basis of the national temperament is meditation, taking things easily, making the best of outward circumstances by submitting to them until they change a little. Sit down, smoke a cigarette a foot long, and think; all things in this life will come to you, and possibly *nirvana*—a blessed surcease of existence—in the next. Meanwhile dacoity in organising itself into a Guerilla war in spite of a good deal of severity, from which, apparently, too much was expected

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## GREECE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Salisbury declared that neither England nor the other Powers intended to support the claims submitted by Greece, which were of an unheard-of nature.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice of a series of resolutions which he would bring forward during the course of the Session.

## THE GERMAN SYNDICATE AND CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Robert Bourke, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he had already called the attention of the British Minister at Pekin to the fact that a powerful German Syndicate had been formed in Berlin for the purpose of offering to contract a loan of £35,000,000 for the Chinese Government, and for constructing railways and defensive works in China.

## BURMAH AND CHINA.

In answer to another question, Mr. Bourke said that Her Majesty's Government was in communication with the Chinese Government relative to Burmah, but it was impossible for him to make a statement, at present, on the subject.

## THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The House of Commons has adjourned the debate on the address in reply to the Royal speech.

## THE PROCEDURE RULES.

The main points of the proposed Parliamentary Procedure Rules are as follows:

To adjourn Parliament from July to October.

The House to meet at 2 o'clock p.m. and close at midnight.

All Bills, except those appertaining to financial matters, to be referred to a Select Committee of the House.

No questions to be put by members to Treasury Bench without previous notice.

The "Counts out" to be restricted.

## NEW SECRETARY FOR WAR.

Viscount Cranbrook, the Lord President of the Council, has been appointed Secretary of State for War.

## SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Major General Sir Charles Warren has started for Suakim to assume the command of the forces there.

## THE MILITARY EXECUTIONS AT MANDALAY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

A statement having appeared in the *Times* from its special correspondent at Mandalay that the Provost Marshal had had photographs taken of the military executions that had taken place there, a question was asked yesterday in the House of Commons in reference thereto. The Secretary of State for India in reply said that he had instructed Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Burmah, to telegraph an explanation, and had ordered him to take rigorous measures against the accused, if what had appeared in the *Times* was true.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES' SAFETY THREATENED.

Owing to alarming rumours which had been received by the authorities that an attempt was to be made on the life of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to the Marquis of Westminster at Eaton Hall, special precautionary measures have been taken for his protection. His Royal Highness, instead of alighting at Chester yesterday, as was intended, alighted at the station before Chester.

## THE QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 23.

Russia has proposed to the Powers that more stringent collective action be taken to compel the disarmament of Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia. The Powers have agreed to the proposal.

## END OF THE COREAN TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JAN. 24.

The China mail steamer has arrived bringing the following news up to the 12th inst.:—

The Corean troubles are at an end and tranquillity has been restored.

## CHINA AND BHAMO.

The Imperial Chinese Government denies having asked England to cede Bhamo. It has no desire to extend its territory. It will continue to defend its present possessions.

## THE INDO-CHINESE TRADE.

Five large fast steamers have been ordered from a Scotch firm to run from China to Calcutta.

## NEW CHINESE RAILWAY PROJECT.

Plans for a railway between Tientsin and Taku are being made. The cost is estimated at £40,000.

## THE GERMAN SYNDICATES OVERTURES TO CHINA.

It is believed that the Chinese Government will listen to the overtures from the large German Syndicate for a loan of thirty millions for armaments and railways. It is much dissatisfied with the execution of the recent orders of ships and engines, which were found very faulty. It will give orders in preference to British and Austrian firms.

## THE FRENCH AND TONGKING.

It is reported that the French are evacuating the Delta of Tongking, leaving a neutral zone between French territory and China in accord with the terms of the former Bourree convention.

## RENEWED HOSTILITIES IN CAMBODIA.

Hostilities have begun again in Cambodia. Troops were despatched thither from Saigon.

## THE JAVA COFFEE ESTATES.

There are disastrous accounts of the abandonment of coffee estates in Java, caused by leaf disease.

## PROTEST AGAINST THE PILGRIM TAX AT PANCHWATI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, JAN. 24.

A meeting of the ratepayers and the interested public was held in the hall of Shet Dhunjee Mawjees, at Panchwati, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Damodar Chandwadky took the chair. Among other important matters regarding local municipal business a resolution was passed with a decided majority to protest against the permanent imposition of a pilgrim-tax by the local municipality.

## CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS FROM INDIA TO JEDDA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son are making an important extension of their business by undertaking to convey pilgrims from India to Jedda and back. They offer to personally conduct pilgrims between India and Arabia under certain conditions, which have been accepted by the Government. Messrs. Cook & Son are to receive assistance from the local Governments, who will appoint agents for the whole of India, local officers being instructed to assist the firm in making known the terms of through conveyance to Jedda and back, and in disposing of through tickets. The protector of pilgrims at Bombay will be instructed to render them every assistance. Messrs. Cook and Son will secure transit of the pilgrims in ships supplied with proper accommodation, in accordance with the Government regulations. They will open a pilgrimage office at Bombay and another probably at Jedda. The firm has undertaken to comply with the regulations laid down by the Government as if they were in Government service. The terms of this arrangement has just been published, and the Governor-General in Council trust the local Governments will afford Messrs. Cook and Son every assistance. Local officers will co-operate with the representatives of the firm in carrying on their operations.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 24.

The second Calcutta meeting opened fairly well on Saturday, considering the number of horses that had gone wrong the first races. The Tallyho Plate hurdle race was rather an upset of the pot. Forester, a rank outsider, winning. Goldfinder lost his place, running wide, and came a little too late. Musidora, the reliance of the Jodhpur stables, had to be content with a third place. Thesus was beaten a long way from home, while Shotover was crushed out of it by her weight.

In the Alipore Plate another outsider, Regulator, was brought to the front by one of Vinall's brilliant rushes, while attention had been rivetted on the struggle between Reddeer and Robinhood, the two latter finishing in the order named. Of the twenty-four horses handicapped for this race nine faced the starter, namely Olivette, The Baron, Aimee, Barnacies, Tutta and Torchlight; in addition to the three placed horses.

The Trades' Cup was won, after a splendid race, by Sherwood, from Thunderstorm, with Zigzag third, Vice Versa, Rishan, Tynedale and Saladin, also ran. Zigzag appears to have crossed Saladin, and threw him down, while Tynedale, coming up from behind, galloped right over Greenhalgh and fell over Saladin as he was getting up. Mulloo, riding Tynedale, sustained a double fracture of the leg, while Greenhalgh got a bad shaking, a severe bruising of the left foot and displaced his shoulder blade.

The Cooch Behar plate was the only race of the day won by a favourite, Metal coming to the front, Sting being again crushed by the weight, at the turn for home. Sir Greville challenged Metal up the straight, and was only staved of by Ryder, after a grand set to, Metal winning by a short half length. Firstwater secured a doubtful third place, from a field pulling up Robinhood, who had held a strong lead. Ringwood had enough of it opposite the old stand, and Slander was never in the race. The time, 239, was the quickest the distance has ever been run in India.

The Tom Thumb Plate was a pretty race all through, Zephyr leading at first, with Colonel and Rowland in close attendance, and the Gift not far off. Rowland fell back. The Colonel could not stand the pace, despite Mr. Maitland's riding, but Robinson brought up the Gift, and after passing the stand neck and neck landed a winner by three quarters' length, despite his extra weight.

## THE GOOLBURGA MILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOLBURGA, JAN. 23.

The Minister, accompanied by the Resident, arrived here at 5-30 this evening. The Resident's party consisted of about five or six European gentlemen. The Minister also was accompanied by three or four European gentleman and ladies and a staff. The Minister was received at the station by the Suba local officials and the chairman of the mills. The Minister and the Resident lodged at the survey office buildings. Wednesday has been fixed for the opening of the mills. The Minister and Resident stay till Thursday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 22.

Her Majesty's troopship Serapis arrived here to-day from Bombay.

ISMAILIA, JAN. 22.

Her Majesty's transport Crocodile passed through the Canal, homeward bound, to-day.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera ........ 4 3-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | | 73¼ |
| 4½ ,, ,, | | 75⅝ |
| 3 ,, | Consols for account | 100 |
| 3½ ,, | Sterling Loan | 100 |
| 4½ ,, | French Rentes | 110¼ |
| Bar Silver | | 46⅞ |

Arrival—R. Rubattino.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

## THERMOMETER READINGS

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Jan. 23.

10 p.m. ........ 71·3

SUNDAY, Jan. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 69·6 |
| 10 a.m. | 73·6 |
| 2 p.m. | 77·7 |
| 4 p.m. | 75·9 |

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR has left the Camp of Exercise for the scene of the Bonerwal disturbances.

THE Guides Cavalry are being railed back from Delhi to Hoti Mardan, so as to restore the normal strength there at once. It is unlikely, however, that immediate operations will be ordered against the Bonerwals, unless they force a conflict.

THE 18th Bengal Native Infantry were to leave Calcutta on Saturday for Burma, and, in addition, two squadrons of the 2nd Madras Cavalry are ordered to proceed at once to the same destination. The additional troops are only required for guard duty at Rangoon during the Viceroy's visit.

THE Commander-in-Chief, after his return from Burma, will make but a short stay in Calcutta during the early part of March, as he intends to visit the north-west frontier and thoroughly examine the Trans-Indus railways, passing on to our advanced posts in Peshin.

IT is probable that, when affairs have assumed a more settled aspect in Burma, the Tynedah Mengyee will be allowed to return. Meanwhile, as we announced on Saturday, he will be treated with every consideration.

THE consignment of the products of Bengal and the North-West Provinces will be despatched for the London Exhibition on the close of the local exhibitions at Calcutta and Lucknow; those from Kashmir and Madras have been already forwarded, and most of the other provinces are displaying considerable activity. The Agricultural, Forest, and Revenue Departments are collaborating in the ethnological and economic collections, and it is expected that these exhibits will be shortly on their way to England.

COLONEL LUDLOWE, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Police (Nizam's) has gone to Aurungabad to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent fracas between the police and seikhs. The investigation is progressing and the Hyderabad Contingent are in readiness, if wanted. One seikh jemadar has been arrested. We learn that the cavalry turned out last Thursday night and made a few seikhs prisoners in the city. The Nizam has no force at Aurangabad, but the Contingent is equal ot the occasion.

THE Caspian Railway is reported to be finished as far as Anaw. Trains are running to Askabad. The sections between Askabad and Merv are being pushed on.

THERE have been riots at Meshed, in consequence it is stated, of certain sacrilegious acts of the Persian Governor-General on the 6th January. The telegraph was wrecked. The office will be temporarily moved.

A CURIOUS revolver accident is privately reported from South Sylhet. One of the bungalow servants of the Sath Gao Tea Estate was handling a loaded revolver when the weapon went off. The ball passed through his cheek and lodged in the arm of an attendant who was standing near. Both men are progressing favourably.

THE height of water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes on the 22nd inst. was 53·50 and 40·10 feet respectively, as compared with 55·30 and 43·50 on the corresponding date last year.

SIR George Bowen, who left the Delhi Camp on Wednesday, has gone on a sight-seeing tour in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

THE *Indian Daily News* offers some strong comments on the case, mentioned by our special correspondent at Mandalay, in which a confession was extorted by the Provost-Marshall from a man accused of plotting with two members of the Hlootdaw against British authority. The Calcutta paper says:—"If the facts are as stated, anything more discreditable to our administration has not occurred for a long time. If Burmah could be held only on such terms, we should not hesitate to say 'Perish Burmah,' and at least leave some credit to the British name. If the facts be as stated, the case is bad enough; but they are sure to be magnified to our still further discredit, if that be possible. The incident is too painful to dwell upon, and we hope that fuller accounts may place the conduct of our officials in a more favourable light. For, as the matter is represented, it is an utter disgrace to the parties concerned, and should receive prompt notice from the Government."

THE report for December on the prospects of the Cotton Crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—

"*Sind.*—Information as to condition meagre, blight reported in places. *Gujrat*—In Broach light soil cotton suffering from want of moisture, but generally crop exceptionally forward and excellent; cloudy weather causes apprehension of blight in other districts, except in the Panch Mahals, where the crop is thriving; in Ahmedabad the September rain was insufficient. *Deccan*—Khandesh, as before reported, has a plenteous and good crop in parts, but as a rule the crop is again short; here, as in other districts, the December rain was injurious to the crop. *Karnatic*—In Dharwar crops healthy and promising, though sown late, exotic cotton especially promising; in Bijapur and Belgaum crop fair; the east winds have been moderate. On the whole, cotton promises a much finer crop than last year; the figures returned do not yet justify any estimate of out-turn.

The second official report on the prospects of the wheat crop in the Bombay presidency is as follows:—

"Sind.—Returns incomplete, but area apparently well up to average. Gujrat.—Latest reports show Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals only below average. But the decrease in the former, amounting to 100,000 acres, reduces gross area to 250,000 acres as compared with 350,000 acres average.—Baroda. Returns not submitted. Kathiawar.—Area 200,000 acres as against 133,000 acres last year, in other state's area, 75,000 acres; dry crop wheat in Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals suffering, elsewhere crop healthy; in Broach crop forward and excellent, but rust from cloudy weather feared. Deccan.—Revised area 1,025,000 acres, being no less than 200,000 acres above average; the hope for rain (see last forecast) came and has greatly improved prospects; as yet no signs of rust which resulted from December rain last year; in Nasik slight injury from frost, more than average quantity and quality of crop anticipated. Karnatic—Smut has shown itself, but the people hope that it is a sign that there will not be rust; prospects of large and good crop entertained which, owing to railway, will be available for export. Taking 100 as average, the area for British Districts, excluding Sind, is 110 compared with 117 last year; in Native States, excluding Baroda, the area does not differ for the two years.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India dined with the Foreign Officers in Colonel Upperton's camp at Delhi the other evening. Brigadier-General Saletta, speaking in French, made an excellent little speech on behalf of the Foreign representatives, in which he said they could not leave the camp without expressing their thanks for the extraordinarily kind way in which they had been received in India. They owed much to the exquisite courtesy of the distinguished soldier who commanded the army in this country. Though of course many of them would differ among themselves on technical points regarding the late manœuvres, yet he was sure of one thing, they were all agreed in noticing the steady and quiet way in which our troops had moved, and the *élan* of our cavalry and artillery. The latter were beautifully turned out, while the former showed splendid horsemanship and dash. One thing also struck him particularly, the elevated and intelligent tone of all the officers, and the manly spirit prevailing among them. He and the other Foreign Officers fully appreciated the splendid way in which the troops had acquitted themselves in the march-past under most trying circumstances. In conclusion he said words could not express their appreciation of the magnificent hospitality they had experienced, and the frank, generous greeting offered them by every officer they had met. He asked the Foreign Officers to join with him in drinking the health of the Army in India, coupled with the name of Sir Frederick Roberts. The toast was drunk enthusiastically, and the Chief briefly acknowledged the compliment. He was very glad to find they had enjoyed their visit, and he hoped the rest of their stay would be equally pleasant. He wished them finally a safe and prosperous voyage home. As the Chief left the tent the Foreign Officers rose and cheered him heartily.

Two hundred and thirty-two pounds were collected in London and Rs. 18,352 in India during last month for the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Nor does this include the greater number of subscriptions to the Branch Associations.

"ONE incidental proof that the Conservatives do not reckon upon a long enjoyment of the sweets of office," writes a London correspondent, "is the anxiety they show to do the best they can for their brothers, their uncles, and their cousins." Mr. Alderson, a brother-in-law of Lord Salisbury, has been promoted from an Inspectorship of Schools to a Charity Commissionership, but the greatest "job" of all is the appointment of Mr. Graham, formerly a Master in Lunacy, to the lucrative post of Clerk of Parliament, worth £3,000 a year. Mr. Graham's only qualifications for this post appear to be, that he was once Private Secretary to the late Earl Cairns, and that he is now the son-in-law of Lord Cranbrook. When this appointment was first mooted last week, it was thought that the public outcry against it would lead to its being quietly dropped. Such, however, has not been the case, and Mr. Graham's appointment was gazetted a few days ago. Of course the proper man for the post was Sir Erskine May, who receives only £2,000 a year for his far more arduous duties in the lower House. As an excuse for ignoring the claims of this eminent public servant—the greatest living authority on constitutional law—the Conservatives can say with some truth that his services will never be more urgently required than in the new Parliament, when he will have to advise a Speaker who has had only a few month's experience in his duties, and a House composed of members fully one half of whom are new to parliamentary life. But they cannot have a like excuse for putting Mr. Graham over the heads of Mr. Ralph D'Israeli, brother of their late revered and venerated leader, and Mr. Bethell, son of one of their most capable Lord Chancellors. There is one thing, however, which the critics of the new appointment cannot say, and that is that Mr. Graham is unfitted for the duties of his post. His chief function will be to bow to the throne and pronounce the jargon of barbarous Norman French, in which the Royal pleasure is signified as to Bills sent up from the lower House.

SINCE the man who was sent to write a descriptive report of the performance of a famous Wagnerian pianoforte soloist began by writing, "First he tweedle-leedled on the treble, and then he toodled-loodled on the bass," nothing so original in the way of the higher musical criticism has been written as the following analytical description of Raff's "Forest Symphony" by a Boston wag:—

Night in the woods. Mosquitoes (violins and oboes): the bites of the insects are pictured by sharp pizzicato notes. Sleep falls upon the party. Snoring is represented by a s(o) norous movement on the trombones. One of the party awakes and sees if the jug is all right. Horn solo. A fearful dissonance shows that he has sampled the arnica bottle by mistake. This leads at once into the dance of the dry-ads (so called because the rest of the party are very dry). The unfortunate individual capers wildly about to skipping figures on the flute. Flute and (d) rum would have been more appropriate. Last movement. The camp is attacked by a bull (two horns are finely used here, followed by a piercing phrase on piccolo); a hurricane in the forest is graphically given by the wood wind; one of the campers finds the whisky is entirely out. Shakes the jug to a striking series of empty fifths. Day begins to break. At first the sound of the breaking is given by the bassoon, but the breaking of the sad news of the discovery of the juggist is given more vehemently. This will enable even the youngest child to follow Raff's thoughts with neatness and despatch.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES:—Tiffin Baskets plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes, Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes and Mugs; Dram Flasks; quart size Wickered Bottles with screw caps. Condiment Bottles, &c. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE unexpected retirement of Colonel Leach, C. B., of the Royal West Kent Regiment, after only a couple of years' command, will give the command to Lieutenant Colonel Tweedie, no wserving with the old 50th, who only became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1884. The senior for promotion is Major Jameson, of the 2nd Battalion, the old 97th, and it is presumed that he will obtain the vacancy, especially as none of the 1st Battalion have any claim to a second step in the cadre of their former regiment. Colonel Leach passed all his service, over 31 years, in the old 50th, and was Adjutant for a time. Lieutenant-Colonel Tweedie has only 23½ years' service, all of which, till June 1884, was passed in the 97th Regiment.

COLONEL Dixon, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, has, after many false alarms, at last retired on half pay, thus saving, it is presumed, Major R. S. Lemon from retirement, which, failing promotion, would take place next May, on his reaching the age of fifty. Should he get his Lieutenant-Colonelcy he will have a fresh lease of regimental life for five years. Major Lemon has 25 years' service, ten of which he passed as Musketry Instructor to a battalion of his present regiment, which he joined in January, 1859. Colonel Dixon has 31 years' service, yet he only obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in March 1883, the slowness of his promotion being due to a triple exchange of regiments. Neither Colonel Dixon nor Major Lemon has seen any active service.

IT is understood that the Morar garrison is to be broken up immediately. A field battery goes from Morar to Jubbulpur, and a heavy battery to Rawal Pindi. The English infantry regiment, the Lincolnshire, goes to the Murree Hills, and the remainder of the troops to Jhansi, Saugor, and Sipri-Morar, as head-quarters of the Gwalior District, was strongly garrisoned, the troops at present stationed there comprising, besides the Lincolnshire Regiment, K-3 R.A., F-1 R.A., 7-1 So.R. A., the 4th Bengal Cavalry, and 3rd and 7th Bengal Infantry. The withdrawal from Morar is not to be regretted from a military point of view. As was pointed out by Colonel Dunham Massey, lately commanding the Gwalior District, Jhansi is in many ways a more suitable situation for a large military station. Jhansi is not only healthier than Morar; but, now that it is about to become a railway centre, it will be quite as accessible, the advantage being that it can be reached both from the Agra and the Bombay side. Moreover, the fort of Jhansi can be made a much stronger one than that of Gwalior, as it is not commanded by adjacent hills; and being much less in size, it could be held by a much smaller garrison, thus releasing the main portion of the Jhansi troops, and enabling them to take the field in case of need. It is understood that Scindia, while extremely anxious to secure the Gwalior fortress, was averse to the withdrawal of the adjoining garrison.

## THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THERE was a large muster at last Saturday's Commanding Officer's parade, when eight companies were formed and marched to the parade, headed by the band of the Corps. Arrived at the ground the order "front form company" was given, after which the men wheeled into line and gave a general salute. The manual and firing exercise under Major Wyer was very well performed, as was also the bayonet exercise under Colonel Bayley. Several manœuvres, some of which were new to many of the men, were executed with great precision. Before the parade was dismissed the Colonel made a short speech to the men, in which he said that he was very glad to see such a large gathering of the volunteers; the bayonet exercise was performed much better than on previous occasions, and he hoped that the men would endeavour always to make themselves perfect in all the exercises, and present a creditable appearance before the Inspecting Officer in April. Colonel Bayley added that it had been arranged to have a Church parade on Sunday, the 7th February, attendance at which, as also at that of the field day at Ghaut Cooper and the Proclamation parade on the 1st of January last, would count twelve points towards the prizes which he was going to give to the Corps, whereas attendance at the ordinary Saturday parades would count only three or four points. Colonel Bayley told the men that it had been arranged to have a march out by moonlight on the 14th February, and on the 20th there would be a brigade parade in conjunction with the two other Volunteer Corps in Bombay, viz., the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Bombay and Baroda Railway Volunteers. The officers on parade, besides Colonel Bayley, the Commandant, and Captain Hodgkinson, the Adjudant, were Captains Baird, Brown, Forbes, and Freeborn, and Lieutenants English, Jeffries, Brewin, Place, Lund, Nicholson, and Redfern. The following was the parade state:—

| — | Field Officers. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Sergeants. | Rank and File. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Co. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 18 | = | 24 |
| B ,, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | = | 22 |
| C ,, | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 22 | = | 27 |
| D ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 27 | = | 32 |
| E ,, | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 22 | = | 26 |
| F ,, | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 | = | 24 |
| Cadets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 100 | = | 110 |
| Staff | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | = | 3 |
| Band and Drums | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 42 | = | 45 |
| Army Staff | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | = | 6 |
| Total | 2 | 5 | 9 | 32 | 271 | = | 319 |

## THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE meet yesterday morning was at Andheri Station, when by far the biggest field turned up that we have seen out this season, numbering more than thirty all told, most of them having come out by a special train from Bombay.

Although it was a good scenting morning Chuckla covert was drawn blank, and it seems as if the jacks have quite deserted what used to be their favourite rendezvous in former years. Fortunately there are other coverts besides Chuckla where jackals are still to be found, and *en route* to one of them the hounds hit on the line of a traveller which gave us a good galop over some nice up and down country, finishing with a kill after a fast run of about a quarter of an hour.

The Andheri covert was then drawn, which is always a sure find, and a jack was soon bustled out of it with the hounds in full cry at its heels—of the run which followed your correspondent can unfortunately say but little excepting by hearsay, as he, together with most of the field, followed the hounds across the railway, and owing to the jack doubling back again was left gaily careering about in some paddy fields with the hounds nowhere! A few wise men of the East, however, did not cross the railway, and were rewarded by the jack and hounds breaking back to them, when, according to their account they had the most spendid run that was ever heard of; the pace was somewhat faster than lightening, the distance a trifle under fifty miles; and those of us, who were not with them were quite thankful to see them back again alive to tell the tale; and to notice that they had not lost their appetites and were even enjoying that inestimable blessing in this country, a good healthy thirst.

The meet on Wednesday is at Santa Cruz.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

ON Saturday night Mr. F. C. Mehta produced with undoubted success the highly entertaining burlesque "Ixion," the representation and the accessories of which were heartily appreciated by the audience. Mr. Mehta's enterprise, we are glad to see, is meeting with the increasing recognition which it so well merits. The title *rôle* in the burlesque was sustained by Miss Markham, who was well supported by Mr. D. C. Smith, who made a highly comic representation of Minerva. Mr. Anderson, as Ganymede, and Mrs. Norville and Miss Vernon respectively as Juno and Venus, also well sustained the parts allotted to them.

This burlesque was preceded by the well-known farce—"the Wandering Ministrel—" in which Miss Louise Crawford, as Peggy, and Mr. D. C. Smith as Jem Bags, fairly brought down the house in their clever delineation of these characters, especially in the scene from the Colleen Bawn. The programme is to be repeated this evening, and after the great success which it secured on Saturday it ought to draw a full house.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE INCOME-TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust that the letters I see in the papers do not really represent the true feeling of the services on the subject of the income-tax. There is something so unfair, so unmanly and so mean in the tone of most of them that I am sure they must express the sentiments only of those who stoop to write them. Every official in England from (and including) the Queen downwards who draws a certain salary, pays income-tax, yet a howl is set up here as if a new departure in taxation were being taken, and such injustice were never heard of before. "We are the backbone of the Government," cries one, "without us it would be powerless, yet we are to be taxed to support it." A very similar style of address from certain mutinous members of the human frame to the centre of it was reported many years ago. "I have a wife and a large family," whines another, "whom I support with difficulty; will a kind Government take my children's food?" "*We* shall have to pay the just amount leviable," complains a third. "We cannot mitigate the evil by cooked figures, like the more fortunate baniah." And so on *da capo*. And now the *Pioneer*, supposed to be the service's own paper, threatens Government in its leading article of the 21st that unless some compensation is given, it cannot hope to secure the eminent intelligence and honesty, which now, it seems, distinguish its servants from the rest of mankind. Thank you for the suggestion, my Allahabad friend; you mean it kindly, but I think their is little fear that we shall take to "making up the deficiency" as you neatly phrase it, in any manner unworthy our position as officers and gentlemen and that, hitherto, we have not been honest solely because it was not worth our while to be otherwise. It was this selfish shrieking of the services in the public prints which misled the public as to the unsuitability of the income-tax years ago. I have always maintained, and I have seen no reason to change my mind, that it is an eminently proper tax, easy to collect, paid by those who can best afford taxation, and who will otherwise escape, and less objectionable than perhaps any other tax in the Indian fiscal system. Unpopular! Yes, with the shrieking few who do not like paying it; they prefer that the poorer classes should pay for all, but do you suppose my fellow vertibrae (for I too am a minute portion of the backbone aforesaid) that any tax is popular, that if the poorer classes in this country were not as accustomed to accept in silence all impositions from the "sirkar" as a bullock to have his tail twisted by his driver, that the local fund cess or enhanced stamp duties or the salt tax could escape criticism? When Sir John Strachey imposed his income-tax (he called it a lisense tax) on incomes whose annual total would be thought an insufficient weekly salary for the lowest of you, did you write to the papers and protest and show how grievous to us the burden, how contrary to every principle of taxation it was to mulet a wretched artisan of about four days earnings? Earlier, when the Bombay Government taxed incomes (fancy calling them incomes!) of Rs. 50 a year, was there any outcry in the papers, did any one hint how "unpopular" and "unsuitable" such a tax must be? These are old stories you will say, but I trust to point out that it is not the principle, it is the application of it to a certain limited class, that produces all this storm of obloquy and irrational discontent. I assert, in opposition to the *Pioneer* and *it's* correspondents, that not only is the tax just and proper, but that salaries, in the higher grades especially, will bear cutting down. I declare it always appeals irresistibly to my sense of the humourous to compare the salaries of the higher paid officials out here with their intelligence, and to observe that the lower the latter the more thoroughly are they persuaded that their pay is barely proportionate to their merits. Education has considerably enlarged the class from which recruits for the services are taken, and a man of cultivated intelligence has depreciated in value more, I take it, than the rupee. The conditions of service are altered—the country is more easily and far more cheaply accessible from Europe, and even with the additional deduction which would be represented by a fall of about 5 6-8d. in exchange, there would be no difficulty in getting efficient officers at the present salaries, after clipping considerably those at the top of the tree.

But apart from such considerations many of the letters I have read leave a very bad taste after them. If you are the supporters of the Government, (I would say to the malcontents), surely it is the time to show it when Government is in difficulties and comes to you for aid. And the last reason for you to cry out against its policy is because it affects your own stomachs. You accepted the license-tax as a first measure, can you dispute that the sauce for the mercantile goose is a suitable seasoning to serve up with the professional gander? And when these ganders form the richest class in India? Who drive the best carriages, ride the best horses, spend the most money and make the bravest show? You do not appear an impoverished class. I will undertake to say you have a more expensive time than any bureaucracy in the world, and that your standard of money is unapproached by your fellows in other countries. Therefore, to the disinterested spectator you are hardly in the position taken up by your newspaper spokesmen, an attitude which inspires either the respect you claim or the pity you invoke.

I have seldom found myself in agreement with Mr. Wordsworth before, but he has anticipated me in the excellent argument that those who chiefly mould the policy of Government in the direction which necessitates extra taxation, will find much assistance from the lesson of the perching slive as a guide in their political reflections.

As I said at starting, I am convinced I am only addressing a minority, if a vociferous one, but I appeal to those for the sake of their fellows who have to blush for them, to keep their pens from exposing the acute sufferings they feel at having to share the burdens of their poorer fellow subjects. I daresay we all have the same selfish feelings, but people have no more right to parade unwholesome moral sores than revolting physical complaints, and if they cannot follow the old advice to pay and look pleasant they may at least refrain from euposing their want of philosophy, not to say decency, by rushing into print to misrepresent the class to which they belong.

F.

## QUETTA CHRISTMAS SKY MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS meeting took place on the 2nd January, 1886, and was a decided success, although a few more entries from outsiders would have materially increased its interest A strong detachment of visitors from the Bholan Railway came in, but there were only three race-horses amongst the quods they brought with them; two of these won their races, and the third would possibly have done so, had he not fallen half way.

FIRST RACE, 1 P.M.—"Gymkhana Cup."—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Top weight 11st., weight for inches. Distance, 5 furlongs. Added, Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Harvey's Tommy, 10st 11lbs, Owner | 1 |
| Dr Fullerton's Sir Hercules, 11st, Mr. Phillips } | 2 |
| Mr Meredith's Fougasse. 10st 1lbs, O'Brien } | 2 |
| Capt Manifold's Jesse, 11st 9lbs, Owner | 0 |
| Major Clark's Monk, 10st 3lbs, Owner | 0 |

Monk, a well known pony in Quetta, started favourite, one or two knowing ones rather fencing Sir Hercules. The result however was that Tommy, who sold for Rs. 10 in a Rs. 500 lottery, and on whom there was only one ticket in the Pari Mutuel, won a splendid race, after capital riding, by a nose. Dead heat for second place.

SECOND RACE, 1-30 P.M.—"All Horse Race."—Walers 12st.—C. B. and Arabs 11st. Distance ¾ mile. Added, Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Richard's Oedipus, 11st 1lbs, Mr Lamotte | 1 |
| Mr. Mitchell's Canute, 10st 11lbs, Phillipis | 2 |
| Col Straker's Black Bess, 1st 11lbs, O'Brein | 3 |
| Major Lucas's Helenus, 11st 4lbs, Owner | 0 |
| Mr George's Ptolemy, 11st 4lbs, Mr Sparkes | 0 |

There were two good lotteries on this race, Helenus and Ptolemy selling for twice as much as the rest put together. The Bholan horse, however, walked in as he liked, the rest nowhere.

THIRD RACE, 2-15 P.M.—"Pony chase."—For all ponies 13·3 and under—13·3 to carry 11st. Arabs 4lbs. extra, weight for inches; chase course. Added, Rs. 75. Entrance, Rs. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Col Strong's Quaker, 10st 3lbs, Mr Phillips | 1 |
| Mr Phillip's The Pig, 10st 11lbs, O'Brien | 2 |
| Mr Harvey's Tommy, 10st 3lbs, Owner | 3 |
| Capt Manifold's Jesse, 10st 3lbs, Owner | 0 |

Quaker was a hot favourite and won in a walk, nothing coming near him from start to finish.

FOURTH RACE, 2-45 p. m.—"Galloway Plate."—14 hands to carry 11st; 2lbs for every ¼ in. over or under 14 hands. Arabs, 7 lbs extra. Distance, ¾ m. Added, Rs. 75. Entrance, Rs. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr George's Ptolemy, 11st 11lbs, Mr Sparkes | 1 |
| Mr Meredith's Nana, 10st 7lbs, Owner | 2 |
| Hr Hazelgrove's Bob, 11st 10lbs, O'Brien | 3 |
| Mr Phillips's Pearl, 11st 7lbs, Owner | 0 |
| Mr Shenard's War Eagle, 12st 9lbs, Owner | 0 |

The conditions of this race were somewhat carelessly worded, and consequently it was practically no race at all. Ptolemy, the favourate, won any how, this being the 2nd race that had gone to a Bholanite.

FIFTH RACE, 3-15 p. m.—"Horse chase."—Walers to carry 11st. Arabs and C. Bs. 10st. 12lbs. Distance, 1½ times chase course. Added, Rs. 100. Entrance, Rs. 8.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Mitchell's Canute, 10st 9lbs, Mr Meredith | 1 |
| Mr Whyte's Janet, 10st 9lbs, Mr. Phillips | 2 |
| Mr Rickard's Coronation, 11st 11lbs. Mr. Lamotte | 0 |

The Bholan contingent cracked their bottom dollar on Coronation, who made a mess of the on and off, rolling back into the near ditch, from whence it took about half an hour to extract him. Canute won easily.

Next on the programme was a Sowar's race, for the men of the 2nd Sind Horse, over the chase course; and exceedingly well the horses jumped. The field was rather scattered, but the jumping was far better than any we had seen early in the day.

So ended the Quetta Christmas Sky Meeting, a very pleasant day, without a hitch or an unpleasantness, and the greatest thanks are due to our Hon. Sec., Mr. Phillips, for his energy.

## A UNIVERSITY GRACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not in the least exaggerating to say that the unheard of proposal, now so much talked of, of admitting a matriculated student to the M. A. examination has taken the whole graduate world by surprise. It appears the University is certainly labouring under the influence of some evil star, or why the scandals of November last, and its attendant troubles, why this proposed initiation of a very dangerous precedent? To talk of allowing a matriculated boy to try for the highest honour which the University could bestow on its votaries, is, to say the least, absurd. The question which naturally strikes every right-minded person here is, what has he done to deserve this indulgence? The answer is forthcoming, that this aspirant to the M. A., degree has been to England, and failed to become a C.S. student! Why then not go a step further and recommend a veritable C. S. for the M.A. degree, without even subjecting him to the necessary test? I know it for certain, sir, that in the English Universities even a man who has passed his C. S. examination is compelled to keep certain terms at a College before being admitted to a degree. Why should then our University make a departure from this very wholesome principle, and commit itself to a step calculated to undermine its reputation, and appreciably lessen its prestige? Favouritism and back-stair influence should of all be avoided by the governing body of the University as being unworthy of admittance within the sacred precincts of the shrine of learning, and I am confident that all right-thinking members of the Senate will, while thoroughly appreciating the grave nature of the duties entrusted to them, unanimously combine to prevent this proposal from being carried.

I, myself am an M. A. sir, and have all the experience of the hard work, the anxieties and troubles, and the rigorous tests to which a man is put before being admitted to this degree. The prize is much coveted, but for the manifold obstacles in its way. It is tried for, because it is worth having as a crowning piece to the very arduous course of a college life. Once obtained, I think every M. A. is in duty bound to guard with an extremely jealous eye the prestige and the value of the degree from extraneous encroachments of over-aspiring and undeserving youth. We do not wish to have the value of this degree diminished, by allowing any man the least chance of being ever admitted to it, except through the lawful portals of all the other examinations, which the University expects every would, be M. A. to pass.

The Graduates of the University must now feel that it is high time for them to combine into a "Union." Had such a Union been in existence, it would no doubt have raised its powerful voice with effect against this very unjust proposal. Let some distinguished and influential graduates take this hint, and convene a public meeting, without the least delay, to take the necessary steps. The question is of sufficient importance for them to take this course.

I am sorry, sir, I am obliged thus to write at length against one whom I have never known. But I have the inward satisfaction, that I am fighting not against any particular individual, but against a dangerous precedent. Justice and duty demand it, and the calls of justice and duty cannot be discarded.

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1886. J. P.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—The proposal to allow a matriculated student to appear in the M. A. examination next year has not been viewed favourably by your correspondents. I regret I view the question in a different light, and request you to make room for the following lines in a corner of your paper.

The proposition to allow a student, who unfortunately failed in the last C. S. Examination, to appear in the M. A. Examination will, it is said, be moved by the learned Principal of the Elphinstone College, who, it is fully admitted, would not undertake such a step, without having weighed the pros. and cons. of the question. No one would be so bold as to make him a dupe to back door influence, as it has been said by one of your correspondents. During the C. S. course, the student must have mastered all the subjects, and had the result been favourable, he would have got a distinction much higher than the degree of M. A. Your correspondents wrong Prof. Wordsworth, when they say that such a course of allowing students to appear in the M. A. examination would lower that degree in the estimation of the public, as if Prof. Wordsworth did not understand what he was doing or that the head of the Elphinstone College who had the welfare of the native students at heart, was intentionally lowering the value of the degree. It is really a matter of regret that your correspondents, who must have learnt to put their thoughts on paper under Prof. Wordsworth's instruction, should be so ungrateful as to attribute such motives to their Professor. They quite fail to see under what exceptional circumstances he is prepared to move that proposition.

Jan. 23. DARA.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have nothing to add to the able, dignified, and moderate letters which you published on the subject of the proposed grace. But I think the writers of those letters as well as the other graduates who hold the same opinion (and I do not think there is any graduate who does not hold the same opinion), should not stop there. They should at once call a meeting of the graduates and under-graduates and forward a respectful but firm and dignified protest against the step which is about to be taken, to the Vice-Chancellor and fellows of the University. Let the Senate know that the graduates and under-graduates have thought seriously upon the subject and have a strong opinion upon a step by which the dignity of the University threatens to be considerably compromised.

January, 23. A GRADUATE.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. WEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Kathiawar High School, Rajkot, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., to express condolence with Mrs. West on the death of her husband, Colonel E. W. West.

Mr. Chester Macnaughten presided. He said:—"Gentlemen, as you kindly wish me to take the chair, I shall do so, although I think it would have been more fitly occupied by Mr. Dhanjishah. It is not perhaps necessary that I should say very much. We all know what this meeting means. We all knew Colonel West; we all respected—I had almost said, loved—him. A sweeter, purer character has seldom graced this earth, and very seldom has so kind a heart been united with so large and liberal a mind. We, who are here, knew him officially as well as in a private capacity, and it is mainly to his official worth that we are here to testify this evening. A public meeting such as this is, with representatives of every branch of the public service and of every profession, must necessarily speak of our dear departed friend as a public character; and it is as such a character, that some of you will speak of him presently, whose words will have more weight than mine can have. But, in general, I am sure I may say of us all that we have all alike admired the singular candour and impartiality, the wisdom and ability, the careful and conscientious consideration, which he gave to every matter which was brought before him. And I know we all feel that, in losing him, each one of us has a personal share in the common loss of this province, the loss of a kind and considerate friend as well as of a just and high-principled ruler. And, feeling as we do, we cannot but feel the deepest sympathy with Mrs. West. It is but little that man can say in the first bitter hour of desolation; and, where all words are futile, fewest words are best. But—

"There is a comfort in the strength of love.
'Twill make a thing endurable, which else
Would overset the brain, or break the heart."

And what in those lines has been said of love is equally true of human sympathy. I am sure that Mrs. West will be glad to know that we sympathise with her great sorrow. I am sure that she will be glad to hear of this unanimous expression of our reverence—reverence mingled with deep regret—for him who, though dead, may yet dwell in our hearts—as we know he will always dwell in hers—until the Great Master shall call us away, as He has called him, from our earthly labours."

Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee, pleader, proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. K. N. Dave, B. A., L. L. B., and carried unanimously. It was to the following effect:—"That this meeting records its appreciation of the principle which guided Colonel West's administration of the province, and of the manner in which he carried it on, and expresses its deep sorow at his untimely death." In support of the resolution Mr. Cooverjee addressed the meeting as follows:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We are gathered together to-day to

pay our tribute of regard and respect to departed worth. I am confident I am but echoing the sentiments of each and all present here, when I say that we all regard the sad loss caused by the premature death of the late lamented Colonel West as the deplorable loss of a kind and esteemed personal friend. It was only two brief years ago that he came amongst us, full of promise, and with a firm and laudable determination to do good to this great Province, so far as in him lay; asking for his reward solely the love of those for whom he so cordially and so conscientiously laboured. But it has been most appropriately and solemnly said, "in the midst of life we are in death." Still, brief as was his sojourn amongst us, and short as his stay on this earth was, he has, by his noble qualities of head and heart, signally succeeded in winning the goal for which he so ardently and enthusiastically strove, namely, the love of all those for whose good and well-being he heartily and earnestly worked. The task of the Political Agent of a large and important Province as that of Kathiawar is, as we all know, a very difficult task; and his work is frequently beset by difficulties and troubles of no ordinary character. Colonel West had achieved a name as an able administrator and as a friend of this country, in fields other than this; and I firmly believe, it must be a source of extreme consolation to his numerous friends and admirers that he here added fresh lustre to his fame. I believe I may say without exaggeration, that his great success and popularity is evidenced by the fact that he has not made one single man his enemy throughout his career here. The Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar have lost in him a staunch and wise friend, who was ever ready to give them judicious and wholesome advice with great delicacy and marked courtesy, and who was ever ready to encourage them in the paths of duty and honour. In dispensing justice Colonel West had always adopted for his guide the grand maxim, *Fiat justitia ruat cœlum*. He was invariably kind and amiable and accessible and patient to all, high and low; evidently, bearing in mind the poet's exhortation,

'Be to their virtues very kind,
Be to their faults a little blind.'

In brief

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

Gentlemen, it is such a good and great man we have met to-day to mourn and to honour. We sincerely and deeply sympathize and condole with Mrs. West and the whole family in their heavy affliction. May God grant them strength and fortitude to bear their great loss with resignation to His Divine Will."

The second resolution, which was moved by Mr. D. E. Gimi B. A., Principal of the Kathiawar High School and seconded by Mr. Gavrishankar Dayaljee, pleader, and carried unanimously was as follows:—"That the letter of condolence now to be read be adopted and forwarded to Mrs. West." The letter was read by Mr. Gimi and is as follows:—

"Rajkot Civil Station, 16th January, 1886.

To Mrs. E. W. West.

"Dear Madam,—We beg to approach you at this sad time with sentiments of the deepest respect and sympathy.

The hand of God, that has taken away him whom you valued most on earth, has deprived us of an able administrator who, in the highest sense of the term, showed himself to be the true friend of Kathiawar and its people. His large heart beat in sympathy with all that tended to the advancement of the best interests of the Province over which he ruled. Nor can we forget his keen sense of justice, his conscientiousness, his courtesy, and above all, his self-denial in the discharge of his duties. It is our belief that if he had been less sacrificing, he would not have been lost to you and to Kathiawar so soon. The more does it behove us, now that he has been taken away, to honour his beloved memory, and cherish the remembrance of his many unostentatious virtues. We cannot do less than offer to you, on our own behalf and that of many others, our hearty sympathy with you in your present bereavement. We know how feeble at such a time all human words must seem, yet we humbly trust that this expression of our feelings may afford some slight mitigation of your heavy grief.

Believe us to be, dear Madam, in deep and respectful sympathy, Yours obediently and sincerely," &c.

A committee of representative men was then appointed by the meeting to collect subscriptions with a view to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of Colonel West. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## THE BUDDHIST MONKS IN BURMA.

The learned orientalist, Bishop Bigandet, contributes to a Rangoon publication, *Our Monthly*, an interesting account of the religious influence of the Phongyes. He writes:—When we speak of the great influence possessed by the religious order of Buddhist monks, we do not intend to speak of political influence. It does not appear, that in Burma they have ever aimed at any share in the management or direction of the affairs of the country. Since the accession of the house of Alompra to the throne, that is to say, during a period of above a hundred years, the history of Burma has been tolerably well-known. We do not recollect having ever met with one instance, when the Phongyes, as a body, have interfered in the affairs of the State. They also seem to remain indifferent to family or domestic affairs. The regulations they are subjected to, and the object which they have in view in entering the religious profession, debar them from concerning themselves in affairs that are foreign to their sacred calling. But in a religious point of view alone, their influence is a mighty one. Upon that very order, hinges the whole fabric of Buddhism. From it, as from a source flows the life that maintains and invigorates religious belief in the masses that profess that creed. We may view the members of the order as religious, and as instructors of the people at large, and principally of youth. In that double capacity they exercise a great control and retain a strong hold over the minds of the people. Their order stands in bold relief over the society they belong to. Their dress, their mode of life, their voluntary denial of all gratification of sensual appetites, centre upon them the admiring eyes of all. They are looked upon as the imitators and followers of Buddha; they hold ostensibly before ordinary believers the pattern of that perfection they have been taught so fondly to revere. The Phongyes are as living mementoes, reminding the people of all that is most sacred and perfect in practical religion. No one will deny that the view of a body of religious existing in a community, keeping an intercourse with its members, must ever have a powerful tendency to foster religious feelings in the mind of a half-civilised people, as the Burmese are. It is in this manner that the Phongyes command the respect and veneration of the people, and exercise a considerable amount of religious influence over the masses.

But in the capacity of instructors of the people, the members of the order act, as yet more directly and actively upon the people. In Burma, there are no schools, but those kept by the religious. The monasteries are as so many little seminaries where male children receive elementary instruction. The knowledge that is imparted to them by their masters is not secular, but purely religious. As soon as boys are able to read, religious books are put into their hands. During all the time they remain at school, they go over books that have a direct reference to religion. Without even being aware of it, they imbibe religious notions, and become acquainted with some parts of the religious creed, particularly with what relates to Gautama's preceding and last existence. When they grow up manhood, if they happen to read, they have, to as a general practice, no other books but such as have a reference to religion. When people assemble together, either in the zayats on the occasion of festival days, or at home on other public occasions, particularly in the days following the death of some relatives, one or several elders read some passage of their scriptures, and thereby supply topics for conversation of a religious turn. This state of things originates almost entirely in the early education received in the monasteries at the hands of their masters, the Phongyes. It powerfully contributes to popularise and foster religious notions, whilst it indirectly heightens and brightens in the eyes of the people the position of the religious.

Though the Phongyes or Talapoins are not remarkable for their zeal in delivering instructions or sermons to the people, they discharge occasionally that duty on the eve of, and during festival days, and on all occasions when considerable offerings are brought to them in their monasteries. Sometimes, too, they are requested to go to certain places prepared for that purpose, to deliver instructions and receive offerings tendered to them by some pious laymen The preaching never consists in expounding the text of the religious books, and developing certain points of the law; it is a mere rehearsal and repetition of the precepts of the law, or of regular formulas in praise of Gautama, and an enumeration of the merits to be gained by those who bestow alms on them. These and similar circumstances much contribute to keep up the position of the religious, and aid them in retaining a powerful religious hold over their respective communities. We repeat it, as our deliberate opinion, that upon the religious association under consideration principally rests, as on a strong basis, the great fabric of Buddhism. Were such an institution to give way and crumble to the dust, the vital energies of that false creed would soon be weakened and completely paralysed. Buddhism would yield before the first attack, that would be skilfully and vigorously directed against it.

In Burma the Phongyes are highly respected by every member of the community. When they appear in public, walking in the streets, they are the objects of the greatest attention. The people withdraw before them to leave a free passage. Women are seen squatting on both sides of the way, through respect for the venerated personages. When visited in their dwellings, even by persons of the highest rank, the etiquette is that every visitor should prostrate himself three times before the head of the monastery, uttering the following formula:—"To the end of obtaining the remission of all the faults I have committed through my senses, my speech and my heart, I make a first, second, and third prostration in honour of the three precious things—Phra, his law, and the assembly of the perfect. Meanwhile, I earnestly wish to be preserved from the three calamities, the four states of punishment, and the five enemies." To which the recluse answers:—"For his merit and reward, may, he who makes such prostrations be freed from the four states of punishment, the three calamities, the five sorts of enemies, and from all evil whatsoever. May he obtain the object of all his wishes, walk steadily in the path of perfection, enjoy the advantages resulting therefrom, and finally obtain the state of Neibban. On the visitor withdrawing from his presence, the three prostrations must be repeated; he then stands up, falls back to a distance of ten feet, as it would be highly unbecoming to turn the back suddenly on the holy man, wheels round on the right, and goes out. This usage is doubtless very ancient, and is at the same time looked upon as a very important one. In the Life of Gautama we have seen it mentioned on all occasions when visitors went to pay their respects to him princes and nobles observed the ceremony with the utmost punctuality.

The veneration paid to Talapoins during their lifetime accompanies them after their death. Their state is considered as one of peculiar sanctity. If it is supposed that their very bodies too partake of the holiness inherent in their sacred professions Hence their mortal remains are honoured to an extent scarcely to be imagined. As soon as a distinguished member of the brotherhood has given up the ghost, his body is opened, the viscera extracted and buried in some decent place without any particular ceremony, and the corpse embalmed in a very simple manner by putting ashes, bran, and other dessicative substances into the abdominal cavity. It is then swathed with bands of linen, wrapped round it many times, and a thick coat of varnish laid upon the whole. On this fresh varnish gold leaves are sometimes placed, so that the whole body is gilded over from head, to feet. When the people are poor and cannot afford to buy gold for the above purpose, a piece of yellow cloth is considered as the most suitable substitute. The body, thus attired, is laid in a very massive coffin, made, not with planks, but of a single piece of timber hollowed in the middle, for receiving the earthly frame of the deceased. A splendid cenotaph, raised in the centre of a large building erected for the purpose, is prepared to support a large chest wherein the coffin is deposited. The chest is often gilt inside and out, and decorated with flowers made of different polished substances of various colours. Pictures, such as native artists contrive to make, are disposed round the cenotaph. They represent ordinarily religious subjects. In this stately situation, the body remains exposed for several days, nay several months until preparations are completed for the grand day of the obsequies. During that period festivals are often celebrated about it, bands of music play, and people resort in crowds to the spot for the purpose of making offerings, to defray the expense to be incurred for the funeral ceremony.

It can scarcely be a matter of wonder that Buddhists so much honour and respect a Talapion, when we consider that, in their opinion, he is a true follower of Buddha who strives to imitate his great prototype in the practice of the highest virtues, particularly in his incomparable mortification and self-denial, that he might secure the ascendancy of the spiritual principle over the material one, weaken passions which are the real causes of the disorder that reigns in our soul, and finally disengage her from their baneful influences, and from that of matter in general. He is exceedingly reserved and abstemious regarding food, the use of creatures, and the enjoyment of pleasures, in order to secure to reason the noblest faculty of an intelligent being, a perfect control over the senses. He is indeed in the right way leading to Neibban, the summit of perfection. In the opinion of a Buddhist, nobody can be compared to a true and fervent Rahan in sterling worth and merit. His moral dignity and elevation cast into the shade the dazzling splendour that surrounds loyalty. He is a pious recluse, a holy personage, a true member of the holy Thanga, and deserving, therefore, of the highest admiration and respect.

As a consequence of the profound veneration in which Talapoins are publicly held, they are exempted from contributing to public charges, tribute, *corvées*, and military service. It is an immense favour, particularly among the nations of eastern Asia, where the rulers look upon their subjects, as mere slaves and tools under their command for executing the absolute orders of their capricious fancy. Under sovereigns of Burma, the fathers and mothers of Phongyies are benefited by the fact of their sons being in a monastery. They are exempted from paying taxes, and are treated with some attention by the officials who wish to ingratiate themselves in the favour of his most Buddhist Majesty. They have often the honorary affixes joined to their names.

In concluding this notice, we will briefly sketch the actual situation of the Talapoinic order in those parts where we have had the opportunity of observing it, and will allude to the causes that have operated in seducing it into vices, abuses, and imperfections which are lowering it greatly in the opinion of all foreigners and of a few well-informed natives.

The first and principal cause that has brought the Society into disrepute and opened the door to numberless abuses is the total absence of discernment in the selection of the individuals that seek for an admittance therein. Every applicant is indiscriminately received as a member of the brotherhood. No previous examination takes place for ascertaining the dispositions capacity, and learning of the postulant. No inquiry is ever made regarding the motives that may have induced him to forsake the world, and take so important a step. His vocation is exposed to no trial. He has but to present himself, and he is sure to be immediately received provided he consent to conform exteriorly to the usual practices of his brethren. No account is taken of his former conduct. The very fact of his applying to be admitted into the society of the perfect, atones amply for all past irregularities. The only respectability inherent in the modern Talapoins is that derived from the sacred yellow dress he wears. It may aptly besaid of him that he is monk by the fact of his wearing the canonical dress. The houses of the order are, in many instances, filled with worthless individuals totally unfit for the profession, who have been induced by the basest motives to enter into them, chiefly by laziness, idleness, and the hope of spending quietly their time beyond the reach of want, and without being obliged to work for their livelihood. In confirmation of this, I will mention the following instance. During the second year of my stay in Burma, I had with me, in the capacity of servant, an old stupid native. On a certain day, he gravely told me that he intended to leave my service and become a Phongye. I laughed at first at what I considered to be very presumptuous and impertinent language. The old man, however, kept his word. Having left my house a few days after our conversation on the subject of his new vocation, I heard no more of him till it happened, a few months after that I met him in a monastery, attired in the full dress of a Phongyie, and so proud of his new position that he hardly condescended to put himself on a footing of equality with his former master.

Phongyies are fond of exhibiting their knowledge of the Pali language, by repeating from memory, and without stammering or tumbling, long formulas and sentences; but I have convinced myself that very few among them understood even imperfectly a small part of what they recited. Those who enjoy popularly a reputation for uncommon knowledge affect to speak very little, show a great reserve, despising as ignorant the person that approaches their abodes or holds conversation with them. But silence, which in a learned man is a sign of modesty, is too often with them a cloak to cover their ignorance, and a cunning device for disguising pride under the garb of humility. The latter virtue, though much recommended in the Wini, is not a favourite one with the Talapoins. It is indeed impossible that they could ever understand or practise it, since they are unacquainted with the two great ways that lead to it, viz., a profound knowledge of God and a thorough knowledge of self. Talapoins, who are distinguished among their brethren for their great austerity of manners, and more perfect observance of their regulations, are the most unpleasing beings the writer has ever met with.

The most striking feature in the character of the Talapoins is their incomparable idleness. We may say that, in this respect, they resemble their countrymen who are very prone to that vice. Two causes of a very different nature seem, in our opinion, to act together on the people of these countries to produce such a result. The first is a physical one; the heat of the climate, coupled with a perpetual uniformity in the temperature, producing a general relaxtion in in the whole system, which is never combated or counteracted by an opposite action or influence. The second cause is a moral one, the tyranny of the despotic government ruling over the populations of Eastern Asia. Property is everywhere insecure. He who is suspected of being rich is exposed to numberless vexations on the part of the vile satellites of tyranny on the part of the whole of his property, or depriving him of life, should he dare to offer resistance. In such a state of things, every one is satisfied with the things of first necessity. Want forms the strongest tie that binds together individuals and races, and at the same holds out the most powerful incentive to exertion. The people of these parts have but few wants, and therefore they lack inducement to labour for acquiring anything beyond what is strictly necessary. Emulation, ambition, the desire of growing rich, which are the mainsprings that move man to exertion, disappear and leave him in an abject and serile indolence, which soon becomes his habitual state, and the grave wherein is entombed all his moral energy.

Like their countrymen, Phongyes are exposed to the influence of the above causes, but their mode of life is a third additional reason why they are more indolent than others. They have not to trouble or exert themselves for the articles required for their subsistence and maintenance; these are abundantly supplied to them by their co-religionists. They are bound it is true, to read study, and meditate; but their ignorance and laziness incapacitate them for such intellectual exercises. They remain during the best part of the day sitting in a cross-legged position or reclining or sleeping or at least attempting to do so. They occasionally resume the vertical position to get rid of *ennui* one of their deadliest enemies, and by repeated stretchings of arms and legs, and successive yawnings, try to free themselves from that domestic foe; the teaching of their scholars occupies a few of them for a short time in the morning and in the evening. They are often relieved from their moral *ennui* by visitors as idle as themselves, who resort to their dwellings to kill time in their company.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

In the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Gladstone publishes, under the title "Proem to Genesis," a reply to Professor Huxley's interpolation in his dispute with Professor Réville. Readers of the essay will agree that Mr. Gladstone is, if not more powerful, at least more entertaining, in attack than in defence. His first few pages are taken up with a rather captious criticism of Mr. Huxley's method, and give one the idea that the writer considers himself to have been treated almost without due respect. When, however, he gets to work, the gist of his argument is very much as follows. He holds that Mr. Huxley's attack is misdirected. His heavy guns are aimed at a position which was not occupied. It is, therefore, only necessary to re-state, in amended terms, the previous reasoning, and to show how very little Mr. Huxley has done towards demolishing its essential strength. Mr. Gladstone says:—

"I do not think Mr. Huxley has even endeavoured to understand what is the idea, what is the intention, which his opponent ascribes to the Mosaic writer: or what is the conception which his opponent forms of the weighty word Revelation. He holds the writer responsible for scientific precision: I look for nothing of the kind, but assign to him a statement general, which admits exceptions; popular, which aims mainly at producing moral impression; summary, which cannot but be open to more or less of criticism in detail. He thinks it is a lecture. I think it is a sermon. He describes living creatures by structure. The Mosaic writer describes them by *habitat*. Both I suppose are right. I suppose that description by *habitat* would be unavailing for the purposes of Science. I feel sure that description by structure, such as the geologists supply, would have been unavailing for the purpose of summary teaching with religious aim."

Consequently, one expects in Genesis such a narrative as would answer the author's evident purpose of showing man his relation to God on the one hand and to the external world on the other. We should therefore, look for a cosmogony as accurate as the purpose demanded, but neither in form nor matter anticipating or superseding scientific knowledge. The proof of its Divine origin would, *inter alia*, be its conveyance of knowledge unobtainable at that time from human sources, but enduring the test of comparison with the results of subsequent investigation. After examining some points of detail in which incorrectness has been imputed to the Mosaic account Mr. Gladstone boldly says:—

"I do not suppose it would be feasible, even for Professor Huxley, taking the popular hypothesis and geological discovery for his guides, to give, in the compass of the first twenty-seven verses of Genesis, an account of the cosmogony, and of the succession of life in the stratification of the earth, which would combine scientific precision of statement with the majesty, the simplicity, the intelligibility, and the impressiveness of the record before us. Let me modestly call it, for argument's saker an approximation to the present presumptions and conclusions of Science. Let me assume that the statement in the text as to plants, and the statement of verses 24, 25 as to reptiles, cannot in all points be sustained; and yet still there remain great unshaken facts to be weighed. First, the fact that such a record should have been made at all. Secondly, the fact that, instead of dwelling in generalities, it has placed itself under the severe conditions of a chronological order reaching from the first *nisus* of chaotic matter to the consummated production of a fair and goodly, a furnished and a peopled world. Thirdly, the fact that its cosmogony seems in the light of the nineteenth century, to draw more and more of countenance from the best natural philosophy; and fourthly, that it has described the successive origins of the five great categories of present life, with which human experience was and is conversant, in that order which geological authority confirms. How came these things to be? How came they to be, not among Accadians, or Assyrians, or Egyptians, who monopolised the stores of human knowledge when this wonderful tradition was born; but among the obscure records of a people who, dwelling in Palestine for twelve hundred years from their sojourn in the valley of the Nile, hardly had force to stamp even so much as their name upon the history of the world at large, and only then began to be admitted to the general communion of mankind when their Scriptures assumed the dress which a Gentile tongue was needed to supply? It is more rational, I contend, to say that these astonishing anticipations were a God-given supply than to suppose that a race, who fell uniformly and entirely short of the great intellectual development of antiquity, should here not only have equalled and outstripped it, but have entirely transcended in kind even more than in degree, all known exercise of human faculties."

The reader will hardly care for a more minute analysis of the argument. Two extracts from the pages which are less controversial will be more welcome. Of Evolution, Mr. Gladstone says:—

"Evolution is, to me, series with development. And like series in mathematics, whether arithmetical or geometrical, it establishes in things an unbroken progression; it places each thing (if only it stands the test of ability to live) in a distinct relation to every other thing, and makes each a witness to all that have preceded it, a prophecy of all that are to follow it. It gives to the argument of design, now called the teleological argument, at once a wider expansion, and an augmented tenacity and solidity of tissue.

His remarks on Religion and Theology are of wider interest:—

"The exaltation of Religion as against Theology is at the present day not only so fashionable, but usually so domineering and contemptuous, that I am grateful to Professor Huxley for his frank statement (p. 859) that Theology is a branch of Science; nor do I in the smallest degree quarrel with his contention that Religion and Theology ought not to be confounded. We may have a great deal of Religion with very little Theology; and a great deal of Theology with very little Religion. I feel sure that Professor Huxley must observe with pleasure how strongly practical, ethical, and social is the general tenor of the three synoptic Gospels; and how the appearance in the world of the great doctrinal Gospel was reserved to a later stage, as if to meet a later need, when men had been toned anew by the morality and, above all, by the life of our Lord.

"I am not, therefore, writing against him, when I remark upon the habit of treating Theology with an affectation of contempt. It is nothing better, I believe, than a mere fashion; having no more reference to permanent principle than the mass of ephemeral fashions that come from Paris have with the immovable types of Beauty. Those who take for the burden of their song, 'Respect Religion, but despise Theology,' seem to me just as rational as if a person were to say, 'Admire the trees, the plants, the flowers, the sun, moon, or stars, but despise Botany, and despise Astronomy.' Theology is ordered knowledge; representing in the region of the intellect what Religion represents in the heart and life of man. And this Religion, Mr. Huxley says a little further on, is summed up in the terms of the prophet Micah (vi. 8): 'Do justly, and love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God.' I forbear to inquire whether every addition to this—such, for instance, as the Beatitudes—is (*N. C.* p. 860) to be proscribed. But I will not dispute that in these words is conveyed the true ideal of religious discipline and attainment. They really import that identification of the will which is set out with such wonderful force in the very simple words of the *Paradiso*—

In la suâ voluntade è nostra pace.

and which no one has more beautifully described than (I think) Charles Lamb: 'He gave his heart to the Purifier, his will to the Will that governs the universe.' It may be we shall find that Christianity itself is in some sort, a scaffolding, and that the final building is a pure and perfect theism: when the kingdom shall be 'delivered up to God,' 'that God may be all in all.' Still, I cannot help being struck with an impression that Mr. Huxley appears to cite these terms of Micah as if they reduced the work of Religion from a difficult to a very easy performance. But look at them again. Examine them well. They are, in truth, in Cowper's words—

'Higher than the heights above,
Deeper than the depths beneath.'

Do justly, that is to say, extinguish self; love mercy, cut utterly away all the pride and wrath, and all the cupidity, that make this fair world a wilderness; walk humbly with thy God, take His will and set it in the place where thine own used to rule. 'Ring out in old, ring in the new.' Pluck down the tyrant from his place; set up the true Master on His lawful throne.

There are certainly human beings, of happy composition, who mount these airy heights with elastic step, and with unbated breath.

Sponte suâ, sine lege, fidem rectumque colebat.

This comparative refinement of nature in some may even lead them to undervalue the stores of that rich armoury, which Christianity has provided to equip us for our great life-battle. The text of the prophet Micah, developed into all the breadth of St. Paul and St. Augustine, is not too much—is it not often all too little!—for the needs of ordinary men."

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
For Consent Decree.
503-85—Mulji B B—Luckmidas Ramdas vs Cursondas Booderji and another.
Admiralty Jurisdiction.
3-83—Little S F and N—Ookerda Poonsey and others vs the steam-ship Savitri—Chalk and W.—Part heard

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
262-83—Little, S F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Ardaseer Framjee—Ardaseer and H.
390-84—Payne, G and S—Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kadeer vs Abdul Rahim Hajee Tyeb—Tyabjee and D.
455-84—Pestonjee and R.—Abd Rahim Hajee Tyeb vs Syem Syed Mohedin bin Syem Abdool Kadeer.
112-83—Thakurdas and D—The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Co vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B and D.
207-82—Tobin and R—Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee vs Ramjee Suyajee and other—Mirza H K.
12-84—Macfarlane and E—Moolchund Khataumul and others vs Dharamdas Assanund and others—Ardesir and H.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursingdas and others vs Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & D. Part heard.
306-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmul Meghji vs Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.
Ostrehan, Col, By Offg Comy Gl, on duty, from Poona.
Powes, Maj, By 2 North Stafford, on sick leave, from Asirghur.

JANUARY 23.
Fraser, Hore, Maj, B V R Corps. on duty, from Delhi.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 23.
Edwards, Lt, 2 by N I, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Munay, Lt, 19 By N I, to join, to Deesa.
Dawson, Surg, Bl, 22 Punj N I, on duty, to Delhi.
Scott, Surg, Ms, I M S, on leave, to Australia.
Welchman, Capt, Bl, 4 Inf H C, on sick leave, to Australia.
Hawkins, Surg, Bl I M S, on sick leave, to Melbourne.
Moore, Col, By S C, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Hare, Surg, Maj, By, M S, return from leave, to Parandhur.

JANUARY 24.
Porteous, Maj, Ms D A Q M Gl, on duty, to Bellary.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,
By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

The Mounted Rifles will parade near the Mahalaxmi Station, on Tuesday the 26th inst at 7 a.m.

There will be drill at the following places, until further orders:—
6-30 a.m.—At the Oval Monday, and Wednesday.
5 p.m.—At the J. J. Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
5 p.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday.
6-30 a.m.—At the P. & O. Dockyard, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
5 p.m.—At the Byculla School, Monday and Thursday.
6-40 a.m.—At the Grant-road Steam Bakery's Compound, Tuesday.
4 p.m.—At the St. Peter's School Mazagon, Tuesday and Thursday.
4-45 p.m.—At the Queen's Statue, Monday and Wednesday.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

The ranges at Coorla will be reserved for the B V Rifle Association Meeting from the 28th January to the 6th February inclusive. In consequence of the Instructors being required on the Ranges, there will be no morning and evening parades between the above-mentioned dates. An officer on duty being required on the Range each day, it is requested that officers willing to perform this duty will send in their names to Head-Quarters as soon as possible.

There will be a Class of Instruction for Certificates on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at Head-quarters.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows:—
Vols. W. Dalby, E Crompton, A Velyra, W Chitts, E D Young, P D Young, W O Brien and A Wilson, to D Company.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association at Quartermaster Soundy's at 6 p.m. on Tuesday next the 26th inst.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 22nd January, 1886.

The provincial C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
9th Bo I—Lieut C H Pritchard, Offg Wing officer 7 Bo I to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.
16th Bo I—Lieut W L Conran, Offg Wing officer 5 Bo L I to officiate as Wing officer on probation.
22nd Bo I—Major W F Hume, General List Infantry, to be Wing Comdr Sub pro-tem vice Captain Wetherall Seconded.
30th Bo I—Lieut C W Jacob, Offg Wing officer to be Wing officer.

With reference to Go C No—of this date the following reversion in the 22nd Bo I is notified:—
Capt A Smith, Wing Comdr, to Wing officer.

Cole J Hills, C B, R E, (late Comdt Bo S and M) having returned from Europe is permitted to reside at Deesa.

With reference to G Go No—38 of 1886, Surgn J Prendergast, Medl Staff, is placed on General duty Sind Circle.

With reference to G Go No 45 of the 20th instant Captain Burroughs, D A A G for musketry, is posted to the 2nd Circle.

Major W G W Macbay, Staff Corps, Dist Supdt of Police, Khandeish, and Asst Political Agent for the Dangs and Surgana, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 19th January 1886—

Surgn W B Bannerman, Madras Medl service, held Medical charge (sub pro-tem) of the 20th Bo N I from 29 July to 9 Sept 1885.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
2nd N S Regt—Lieut D S Somerville for 6 months on Medl Cert.

## NOTICES.


LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury). THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Especially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER's SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles. 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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MASON & HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish Walnut .......... Rs. 450.
Ditto in Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model) .......... " 500
Ditto in Gothic Case, with 12 Stops and 2 Swells (a very Powerful Instrument), New Model .......... " 650
Ditto New Model with Rack for holding Music and Carved Top, 11 Stops, including Sub-bass and Octave Couplers and 2 Swells .......... " 650
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) .......... " 300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells .......... " 400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells .......... " 650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for Holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top .......... " 450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (the Cheapest Instrument made) .......... " 120

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Solid Oak, 4 Octaves .......... " 100
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves .......... " 120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves .......... " 160
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CHURCH HARMONIUM, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles, 5 Rows of Vibrators with 18 Stops. Specially made to withstand the Indian Climate .......... " 800
CHURCH HARMONIUM Solid Oak Case, all the corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and full Organ Knee Swell .......... " 550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops .......... " 300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops .......... " 300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator .......... " 350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator .......... " 450
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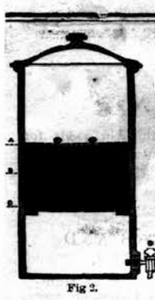


Fig 2.

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This allows the whole of the filtering material to be emptied out in a few seconds, and enables the purchaser to wash and clean it every week, or once a month, according to requirement. The worse the quality of the water to be filtered, the oftener should the filtering material be cleansed.

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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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CONTENTS:


COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dâk.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *viâ* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Dâks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Joypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Kalchore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Kalchore, Nizam, Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Ahoo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Alligbur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozuffurpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta, Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta, to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa*.
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*viâ* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Satara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *viâ* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Mussillpatam *viâ* Beszoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kussoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokstr in Lahoul (through Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE BY STEAMERS AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for BUGGY Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.


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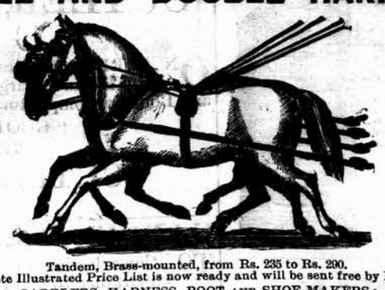
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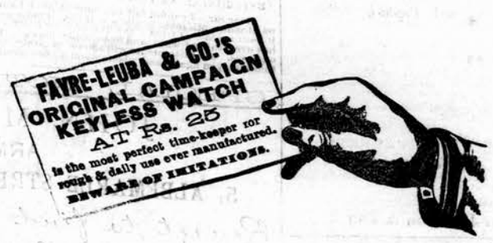
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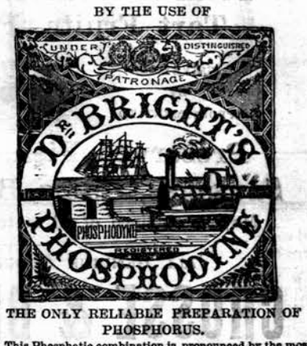
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